The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Flagging Fire from the Forts About Paris.

The German Bombardment Impeded by a Fog.

Another Battle in Which Both Armies are Victorious.

Gen. Chauzy Reported on the Retreat Before the Germans.

Anxiety for the Safety of the City of Brooklyn.

THE WAR.

Shelling the Paris Forts—Fire of the Defenders Flagging.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris on the north, east and south sides was vigorously kept up all day Tuesday. The French returned a moderate fire.

The Germans represent that the return fire of the Parisian forts flags perceptibly.

Dispatches from King William to Queen Augusta—Slackened Bombardment Owing to Fog.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from the royal headquarters:

VERSAILLES, Jan. 10.—Owing to a snow-storm and heavy fog, the bombardment is slower today.

Peronne has capitulated with 3,000 prisoners.

WERDER defeated BOURBAKI on the 9th, south of Vesoul. He took 800 prisoners.

Another Disputed Battle—Victory Claimed by Both Commanders—Chauzy Reported Retreating Pursued by the Germans.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 10.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from the Army of the East:

ROUGEMONT, DEPARTMENT OF DOUBS, Jan. 9.—A battle was fought north of this place today, ending at seven in the evening with victory for our arms. Night prevents us from ascertaining the full extent of our success. The General commanding bivouacks in the centre of the battle-field, and all the preassigned positions are occupied by our troops. We carried Villersexel, which was the key of the enemy's position, with shouts of "Long live France and the Republic."

VERSAILLES, Jan. 10.—We have good news from the Eastern Department.

In an engagement on the 8th with the Garibaldians at Montbard, in the Department of Cole-d'Or, our troops were victorious.

Gen. VON WERDER advanced yesterday on Villersexel, and took the place by storm. The Twentieth French Corps was engaged, and lost two staff officers, fourteen other officers, 600 men and two eagles. The French attempted to retake the position, but failed.

The army of Gen. DE CHAUZY is retreating at all points, The Germans are in pursuit, and have already taken 1,000 prisoners.

Miscellaneous—Faidherbe's Cavalry in the North—Manteuffel to be Sent East—Belgian Troops Again on the Border—Austrian Neutrality—French Prisoners in Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 11—Morning.—Gen. FAIDHERBE's cavalry had encounters with the enemy on the 8th and 9th inst., and met with some success.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—It is reported that Gen. MANTEUFFEL will be transferred to the command of the Army of the Vosges, and Gen. VON GOEBEN will succeed him at the head of the Army of the North.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says the Belgian militia have again been summoned to the frontier, and that the staff officers have already arrived at a point in the neighborhood of Longwy. The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, a French town near the Belgian border.

The Dresden *Journal* says the Austrian railway officials refuse to forward goods and coal via Badenbach. The Saxon Minister at Vienna has protested against this action.

English travelers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded to the French prisoners of war in Germany.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Anxiety for the Steamer City of Brooklyn—The Eastern Conference—A New Gunpowder.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Anxiety is felt in Liverpool for the safety of the *City of Brooklyn*, which was reported to have lost the fans to her screw, and to be proceeding under sail. Nothing further has been heard of her.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—Semi-official organs here declare that the approaching Conference must uphold the validity of treaties, and insist that modifications are possible only by general consent. When the amendment of the Treaty of Paris is proposed by Russia it is essential that it should be accompanied by concessions compensating the other Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Berlin letters to the London journals assert that the London Conference is likely to consider the question of peace in case of the surrender of Paris during the sessions. They also state that Lord GRANVILLE is the author of the postponement of the assemblage of the Conference.

The British Government has ordered experiments, which are now in progress, to ascertain the applicability to the guns now in use of a new kind of gunpowder, claimed to be of uncommon strength.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Arrival of the Steam-Ship City of Washington.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington* which left Liverpool on Dec. 29, and Queenstown on Dec. 30, arrived at this port yesterday. Our latest dates are more recent by two days than were those gotten by the steamer *Siberia* Tuesday.

RUSSIAN LIBERTY.

The Address to the Czar of the Moscow Town Council and its Return.

Writing from Berlin, on Dec. 27, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "As I telegraphed a week ago, the address in which the Moscow Town Council congratulated the Czar on the denunciation of the Black Sea treaty has met with little favor at St. Petersburg. Notwithstanding the abundant protestations of loyalty it contains, it was returned to the body from which it proceeded, and has actually led to the imprisonment of a large number of persons supposed to be implicated in its dispatch. The reason of the Imperial displeasure is the occurrence in it of sundry passages touching upon the delicate ground of domestic affairs. The impropriety of the address was considerably aggravated by allusions to ecclesiastical affairs, which, from the lofty and unapproachable position of the Russian Church, are about the last a lay subject is allowed to discuss. The address, which is thus invested with the double interest of a loyal demonstration and a politico-ecclesiastical offense, runs as follows:

"Your Majesty: Fifteen long years Russia has patiently endured unprecedented humiliation, hoping all the time the day would dawn when, having gained strength under your Majesty's wise auspices, she would be able to come forward and recover the respect due to her from the foreigner. Impelled by conscientious considerations, your Majesty has judged that the time has arrived to break the fetters unlawfully imposed upon us by our enemies. Not secretly or ambiguously, but openly and publicly, your Majesty has denounced certain articles of the Paris treaty, a compact long since torn to pieces and trodden under foot by the very parties who enacted it to our disadvantage. The announcement made by your Majesty in the name of the Russian country and people will not remain a mere announcement, but be shortly converted into an impregnable fact. Whatever trials may be in store for us, they will find us prepared to rally round your Majesty's throne. If we were loyal and patriotic in former days, we are doubly so now, when your Majesty's clemency and sagacious reforms have infused fresh vigor into the national life. The great reforms which you have carried out, or are engaged in promoting, have become a new source of strength to your Majesty and Russia. No one ever had such a claim upon the gratitude of the Russian people; no one ever earned our thanks so abundantly as your Majesty. You have conferred upon us very many valuable gifts, and are the guardian of our newly-acquired liberties, which have already become as indispensable to us as our daily bread. To your Majesty alone we look for the completion of your blessed reforms. May it please your Majesty to present us with liberty of speech and liberty of the Press, without which the life of the spirit is deadened, and there is no room for sincerity and truth in the relations between the governing and the governed. May your Majesty condescend to proclaim liberty of religion, the most precious treasure of mankind, and which alone renders preaching effective. "O Lord and Ruler, foreign and domestic affairs are connected by indissoluble ties, and success abroad is alone guaranteed by a nation's proud consciousness of belonging to a noble and well-ordered State! Only by carrying aloft the standard of nationality can a political organism attain and preserve vitality, can it acquire the solid and concentrated force which has been the historical inheritance of your and our ancestors since the first days of Muscovy. Under this glorious banner all classes of the people will rally round your Majesty at the first summons, and fight for your sacred throne, as one army of brothers, without distinction of rank or origin, buoyed up with the hope of the grace of God, and the justice of our cause. Our Sovereign's loving confidence in the people, common views and aspirations uniting us and our Ruler with inseparable and truly national tits, and a reasonable self-control in the libertp we now enjoy—these constitute our strength, and will enable us to fulfill our graet historical destiny.

"We conclude by repeating the vow with which our fathers greeted the first of your crowned ancestors in 1642—'Thee we will serve with our blood and treasure. For this is our purpose and intent.' "We are, &c."

The draught of the address is said to have been composed by M. AKSAHOFF, a well-known Slavophil of ardent and inflammable temper.

ERIE'S EXHIBIT.

An Action for Dividends—Some of the Expenses of Running the Road—The Amounts Paid for Counsel Fees.

JOHN W. THOMPSON and RODER THOMPSON have brought a suit against the Erie Railway Company for the purpose of recovering the dividends on 570 shares of preferred stock, which they claim should be paid out of the earnings of the road for 1868. The plaintiffs claim that the total amount of preferred stock is about $8,535.700, and that the holders are entitled to be paid dividends out of the net earnings of the road, not to exceed seven per cent. per annum of the earnings of any one year; and that the net earnings of the Company in any one year were more than sufficient to pay the seven per cent; that especially was this the case in respect of the year 1868. The Company, in their answer, deny that as to 1868 any dividend upon the preferred stock was earned.

The trial of the case was commenced before Judge BOCKES, in the County of Saratoga. After it had been opened and some testimony taken, the trial was adjourned to the law office of Messrs. ROBINSON & SCRIBNER, in Pine-street, this City. Several of the counselors of the respective parties met there before Judge BOCKES, and held a discussion in regard to the amendment of the pleadings. Among other things, Mr. FIELD presented a statement of the earnings and current expenses of the road for 1868, verified by the affidavit of the President, JAY GOULD. The following are among the items:

Gross earnings, from all sources, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868, including receipts from leased lines	$14,414,653 52
Legal Expenses, Counsel Fees, &c.	
Paid Richard Schell to secure withdrawal of litigation	$429,250 00
Paid Cornelius Vanderbilt for like purposes	1,000,000 00
Counsel Fees, &c., chargeable to Current Expenses.	
Eaton & Tailor	$38,998 30
D. D. & D. Field	31,289 10
David Dudley Field	12,000 00
Field & Shearman	5,000 00
William M. Evarts	15,000 00
C. A. Seward	24,000 00
E. W. Stoughton	15,500 00
John K. Porter	22,000 00
William Fullerton	11,000 00
John E. Burrill	21,000 00
James T. Brady	5,000 00
A. J. Vanderpoel	10,000 00
Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel	1,000 00
Edwards Pierrepont	20,000 00
Martin & Smith	12,500 00
J. C. Bancroft Davis	10,612 00
Levi Underwood	11,602 60
John Ganson	15,000 00
Ganson & Smith	2,031 50
C. N. Potter	7,000 00
Dimock & Whitney	5,800 00
J. N. Whiting	2,500 00
William H. Morgan	2,177 80
Cortlandt Parker	3,000 00
Peter Cagger	2,000 00
Samuel Hand	1,000 00
L. Seymour	1,250 00
J. S. Bosworth	1,000 00
Chapman & Martin	1,000 00
Isaac W. Scudder	1,000 00
John Hopper	1,500 00
J. E. Devlin	1,000 00
F. A. Lane	1,000 00
H. Harris	1,000 00
Lyman Tremain	700 00
Rumsey, Jones & Robie	750 00
David Rumsey	500 00
Bradley & Kendall	500 00
Spencer, Thomson & Mills	500 00
L. Zebriskie	500 00
Stenographers' fees	1,648 25
Printing expenses	3,216 61
Total	$334,276 16
Deduct amount refunded by Long Dock Company	3,337 47—330,938 69
Total legal expenses and counsel fees	$1,769,183 69

Judge BOCKES, on the motion to amend, said he would order the Company either to amend their answer, first, in regard to the expenses of the road in 1868, and, second, as to the various payments made previous to the time the stock was issued, and afterward showing whether it was for debts incurred previous to the issuing of the stock or since, or otherwise to put in a general statement of the earnings and expenses of the Company during the year 1868.

Owing to the absence of one of the counsel, the further hearing was postponed till sometime next month, when it will be continued before Judge BOCKES, in Saratoga County.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Covode.

HON. JOHN COVODE, member of Congress from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at Harrisburg, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, of heart disease. He was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., on the 17th of March, 1808. He was of Dutch descent, his grandfather having been picked up in Amsterdam when a child by an unscrupulous sea captain and brought to Philadelphia, and sold into slavery. He was in this involuntary servitude twenty-eight years and was afterward in the service of Gen. WASHINGTON. Mr. COVODE's mother was of Quaker descent and her ancestors were among the original settlers of the State.

JOHN COVODE's opportunities for early education were very limited. He was brought up on a farm, but afterward learned the trade of a woollen manufacturer, to which occupation he devoted about forty years of his life. His great energy of character was early displayed, and he became, at the outset of his business career, a champion of public enterprises. When the State Canal was building, he was one of the first to give it hearty encouragement, and on its completion, he engaged in the transportation business, and commanded the first section-boat that passed through the canal from Philadelphia to the Ohio River. When the Pennsylvania Railroad was contemplated, he extended to that undertaking his time, influence, and means, and was in partnership with the Company in the transportation business until the road was finished through to Pittsburg. He then organized the Westmoreland Coal Company, and commenced shipping gas coal to the Eastern market, acting as President of the Company until his duties in Congress compelled his resignation. His management of this Company, which extended through several years, was completely successful.

In 1845 COVODE first entered the political arena as the Whig nominee for the State Senate, and in 1854 became the Whig candidate for the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was elected by a majority of 2,757 votes. Two years previous, the same district had been carried by the Democracy by a majority of 2,009, this great political revolution being one of the episodes of the Know-nothing and Anti-Nebraska outbreak of 1854. Mr. COVODE was re-elected to Congress three times in succession, but in 1862 and 1864 was not a candidate, and on both of these occasions his district was carried by the Democracy. During his service in the Thirty-sixth Congress, from 1859 to 1861, he was made Chairman of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives which was intrusted with the celebrated investigation of charges against President BUCHANAN in relation to affairs in Kansas.

On the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. COVODE became one of the first to urge bold and decisive measures in its suppression. He sent three sons into the army, the youngest of whom was only fifteen years old. They joined the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one of the most efficient regiments in the service. The eldest, GEO. COVODE, became Colonel of the regiment, and was killed while gallantly leading his men at St. Mary's Church, near Richmond. The youngest suffered the miseries and torments of Andersonville for a year and a half, from the effects of which he will never recover. The second son returned at the expiration of his term of enlistment. During the last term of the first period of his service in Congress, Mr. COVODE was an active member of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and after the close of the struggle he was sent South by President JOHNSON to aid the Government in working out its reconstruction policy. His views, however, failing to harmonize with those of Mr. JOHNSON, he declined any further connection with his policy and Administration.

In 1866 Mr. COVODE, at the earnest solicitation of leading members of the party, again became a candidate for Congress, and was elected. In 1868 again he was a candidate, Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER being his opponent. The vote was very close, both candidates claiming a small majority. The Governor refused to give the certificate to either, on account of informalities in the returns, but the House, at the opening of the Forty-first Congress, awarded the seat to COVODE, without prejudice to the claims of the contestant. The result of the contest was the throwing out of a large number of Democratic votes on the ground of fraud, and on Feb. 9, 1870, Mr. COVODE was awarded the seat, by a vote of 118 to 45, after a bitter opposition from the Democratic side of the House. In 1869, Mr. COVODE became Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, and in that capacity had the general management of the Gubernatorial campaign of that year, as well as of the Congressional campaign of 1870. Last year, however, he declined a renomination for Congress, and the district was again carried by the Democracy.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

Taxation of Bonds and Mortgages—Rapid Transit—Speeches and Resolutions.

The members of the West Side Association met, last evening, at Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, the President, Mr. WM. MARTIN, in the chair.

The Chairman read a paper on the "Exemption of Mortgages from Taxation," in condemnation of the provisions of the law of bonds and mortgages as now in operation. He explained that mortgages entailed a double taxation—a taxation on the real estate and a second tax on the mortgage—and this system resulted in the depreciation of bonds. Every day experience showed them that the value of mortgages was not properly estimated. When a man goes to an insurance company and asks for money on bond and mortgage, he cannot get it, because the United States bonds and other securities which flooded the markets brought in seven per cent., and the bond and mortgage will only bring four or five. People were naturally unwilling to lend money on real estate, for the simple reason that two or three per cent. would be deducted by the assessor. This law, he asserted, was unwise and unjust, yet even the remedy offered would satisfy no one. The authorities created the impression that the evil was being got rid of by a reduction of the taxation, but it was perpetuated by a corresponding increase in the amount of the assessment. The injustice of the law struck with greatest force on the purchasers of real estate, where the payment was only partial, and a mortgage a necessity, for the burden of double taxation attached to them. He contrasted the laws regulating mortgages on real estate in this country and in England where such a system as ours, he said, would not be a day tolerated, remarking that while here the Government seemed anxious only for a large revenue irrespective of the means by which it is to be raised. In England revenues are chiefly raised by taxation on articles of wicked and selfish gratification. The matter was one of vast importance, he said, in conclusion, and its consideration with a view to its reform was worthy of general attention.

Mr. WM. H. PECKHAM spoke on the same subject, and the following resolution was adopted:

That the subject of the passage of an act to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation be referred to the Executive Committee for action thereon, and that it be requested to prepare a suitable memorial to the Legislature, and procure signatures thereto.

Mr. COLGATE read a paper on the subject of appropriate names for avenues and places on the west side.

The Chairman presented the following resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee, which were received and indorsed:

Resolved, That the public interests, as well as the interests of the land-owners and tax-payers, require that the speedy prosecution and completion of the public works on the west side; that the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment on the Riverside Park, who were appointed in September, 1868; the work on that park and the Morningside Park, and the grading of the avenues and streets, should be proceeded with without any further or needless delays, so as to make the property on the west side ready for occupation.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution, with the printed proceedings of our meetings, be communicated to the Mayor, the Department of Public Parks, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Counsel to the Corporation, with a request for their co-operation in accomplishing these results.

Resolved, That rapid steam transit through the length of the island is of the highest importance to the inhabitants thereof; that the subject has been so fully discussed in all its bearings for the past five years, that effectual relief ought to be provided by the authorities without further delay.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Corporation of the City of New-York to build and construct a road or wall, such as will allow and give rapid transit from the centre to the extreme ends of the island, and that the said corporation be requested to ask authority to construct said road or roads.

Resolved, That in respect to the route of such a road, whatever may be done along the river borders, a central route on or near Broadway is indispensable to the accommodation of the public, and should be the first one constructed.

Resolved, That in the state of public opinion and official action, we withhold any expression of opinion for the present, as to the various plans of underground, elevated or viaduct roads.

The meeting shortly afterward terminated.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.31	46	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.39	42	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston	30.22	33	N W	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.04	44	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.40	50	..	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.62	27	N.	Very brisk.	Snow.
Chicago	29.87	56	S.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.19	52	..	Calm.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.09	52	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.98	45	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.18	65	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City	30.32	54	N.	Very gentle	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.79	51	S. W.	High.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.28	57	S. E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Nashville	30.19	55	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.15	62	E.	Very brisk.	Clear.
New-York	30.30	37	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.94	8	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.09	35	S. E.	Brisk.	L. rain.
Philadelphia	30.39	40	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.26	52	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.13	45	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.41	52	..	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.91	57	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	30.05	51	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.28	36	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	30.40	47	..	Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.34	40	S.	..	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—A match game of billiards for the champion cue and $1,000, between A. P. RUDOLPHE, of New-York, and FRANK PARKER, of Chicago, was played in this city this evening. PARKER won by a score of 1,501 to 1,235.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Resolutions Finally Adopted—Commissioner Wilson and Certain Operations in the Land Office—Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Speech of the Colored Senator—Death of John Covode and Perry Fuller.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The great throng which filled the galleries of the House yesterday followed the fortunes of the San Domingo Commission resolution to the Senate today, and the Senate galleries were more crowded than they have been at any previous time this session. Precisely at 1 o'clock the Vice President interrupted the morning business, and Mr. STEWART took the floor. He spoke fifty minutes in favor of concurrence in the House amendment especially, and of the "manifest destiny" of annexation generally. He was followed by Mr. SCHURZ in a speech of nearly two hours in opposition to the policy of annexing tropical countries, though he declared himself favorable to union with the provinces to our north. His line of argument, in brief, was that the inhabitants of the tropics are unfitted by the conditions of climate for assimiation with northern races, and he endeavored to maintain it by a statement of numerous historical and scientific facts. The speech of Mr. SCHURZ was the ablest speech yet made on that side of the question. It was in admirable temper, and met the question of annexation fairly. As an orator he is far superior to Mr. SUMNER, and he excels him as well in logic and in reptee. Had the speech of Mr. SUMNER in opposition to the resolutions been couched in the language and temper of the speech of Mr. SCHURZ today, we should not have had the shameful spectacle of last December, nor would there have been any cause for rupture with the President. If Mr. SCHURZ did not secure assent to all his arguments, he certainly secured respect for his temper, his manner and himself When Mr. SCHURZ sat down, only fifteen minutes before the time set for voting remained. Ten minutes of it were occupied by Mr. YATES, who happened to be in his seat today. He asserted that Mr. SCHURZ's argument was the same that had been urged for years against human liberty in the South. The remaining time enabled Mr. WILSON to put in a word sustaining the view of Mr. YATES, and for Mr. MORTON to protest against the adoption of further amendments. Mr. SUMNER made an ineffectual attempt to have the time of voting put off till to-morrow. He thereupon begun to offer amendments, alternating with Mr. SAULSBURY and rivaling him in trifling propositions. Mr. SUMNER wanted to have the existence of civil war reported on. Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment naming the Commissioners, and another to extend the investigations of the Commission all over the globe. Mr. SUMNER wanted it declared that the Commission was inclined to peace, and that they should not be sent in a war vessel. Mr. SAULSBURY submitted an amendment that the Commissioners should be sworn to make a true report. The yeas and nays, several times taken on the these amendments, ranged between 36 to 20, and 40 to 10 against them. Three quarters of an hour was passed in this way before the direct vote on concurrence was reached. When it was reached there were fifty-seven votes for the motion and none against it, those who opposed the resolution as a whole being willing enough to patch it up, as was shown in the House yesterday. The votes by which Mr. SUMNER's various amendments were rejected show how rapidly he is losing his influence, and how certainly the proposition of annexation is gaining friends in the Senate. The Commissioners will probably be announced this week.

COMMISSIONER WILSON AND THE LAND OFFICE.

Mr. JOS. S. WILSON, who from JACKSON's time to the present has been in one position or another in the Land Office, is at last removed from his position as Commissioner. Whether he will carry out his threat to take refuge under the wings of the Tenure-of-Office act remains to be seen; but the removal having been made, it becomes proper to call attention to some facts which have caused more comment here today than even the San Domingo debates in Congress. It will be remembered that in the President's letter to Secretary Cox, in which he forbade the signing of a patent for the Panoche Grande Rancho to the New Idra Company pending the investigation by Congress, he said he had grown suspicious of Mr. WILSON. When that letter was published it was suggested to the President that that expression better be omitted, but the President declined to mutilate the letter, and it was printed just as he wrote it. Subsequently Mr. WILSON inspired a statement, which certain papers printed, to the effect that the President's suspicions were the result of his (WILSON's) refusal to omit certain qualifying words in a patent to the President's father-in-law for land in Missouri. Perhaps some people were led into believing this, but now comes the exposure, and the public will judge whether the President's suspicions were well founded or not. The testimony given before the House Judiciary Committee, yesterday, by Mr. STODDARD, formerly private Secretary to President LINCOLN for signing land patents, and Judge GRANGER, who has been the Recorder of the Land Office for seventeen years, makes some startling disclosures, which promise to reveal a precious scheme of villiany, in which Secretary COX was used as an unconscious instrument, and which, but for the resolute action of the President in stopping the proceedings when he did, would have been successfully concealed. The facts were briefly given last night, and will shortly be reported in full to the House. The substance of the testimony of these two men is that one STODDARD did sign a patent for this land in 1863, and that the other "Granger" canceled the record of such signature under the imperative orders of Mr. WILSON, and that the other documents which would substantiate this alleged signature have been abstracted from the Land Office. No wonder the President, to whose ears had come vague rumors of these grave transactions, should have grown suspicious of Mr. WILSON. His vindication is apparently close at hand.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DAWES held the House closely to the work on the Appropriation bills today, and promises to keep it up vigorously until the work is advanced so as to be beyond the possibility of haste and accidents in the closing hours of the session. Pending its consideration, a special bill appropriating $200,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal, and $341,000 for the further improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River, was passed.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The subject of cruelty to animals is likely to receive an application in a new direction. A bill was reported today from the House Committee on Agriculture, prohibiting cruelty to animals while in transit by railroads through the United States. There is some doubt as to whether it does not involve a constitutional question, but the bill will probably pass to-morrow notwithstanding.

MR. BROOKS' INVESTIGATION.

The Special Committee on Mr. BROOKS' case has been appointed, viz.: Messrs. Bingham, Beaman, Poland, Kerr and Biggs, three Republicans and two Democrats.

THE LINCOLN STATUE.

In the morning hour the Vice-President put before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that VINNIE REAM had completed her commission for the statue of Mr. LINCOLN to his entire satisfaction, and recommending the payment of the $5,000 still due her from the Government.

COMMITTEE ON OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

The resolution passed in the House yesterday without the knowledge of the members who were present, to appoint a Joint Committee on Telegraph Cables, was presented by the Vice-President and was laid over till to-morrow, contrary to the desire of Mr. WILLIAMS.

SPEECH OF MR. REVELS.

Mr. REVELS moved the reference of a bill he recently presented, devoting $5,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Mississippi levees, and spoke about half an hour on the importance of continuing the monopoly of this country in the cotton markets of the world. He regarded the building of the levees of the greatest consequence to this object.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads had a special meeting today for the consideration of the bill to subsidize a steamship line between San Francisco and Australia. The Committee agreed to recommend an annual subsidy, for twelve years, of $500,000, with the provision that the company shall make thirteen round trips each year.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The Judiciary Committee had another meeting today to hear the case of the Georgia Senators. An end of the hearing was not reached, and another meeting will be given to the arguments of the contesting claimants. There is little doubt that a majority of the Committee will report in favor of Messrs. HILL and MILLER, who were elected before the expulsion of the colored members of the Legislature from their seats.

FAIR FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

A fair for the French wounded, preparations for which have been going on for two months, opened to-night, at Masonic Hall, with speeches, music, and a marvelously fine display of those things with which the French know so well how to captivate the tastes and purses of Americans. Addresses were made by Gen. BANKS and Hon. S. S. COX, and an inspiring song was sung by Prof. COLLIERE. The attendance was large, and promises to make the Fair the success which the object deserves.

FISH RECEPTIONS.

Secretary and Mrs. FISH will give a series of evening receptions during the season, two in January and two in February. They will be exclusively by invitation.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

The death of Hon. JOHN COVODE, in Harrisburg, this morning, from heart disease, and the death of PERRY FULLER, Esq., this morning in this city, from the same disease, startled many people, and has caused a feeling of sadness in many circles. A special Committee of the House will attend Mr. COVODE's funeral.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

The joint resolution for the appointment of three Commissioners to inquire into affairs concerning Dominica, will be signed by the respective presiding officers of both Houses to-morrow, and then sent to the President. There is reason to believe that Ex-Senator WADE, of Ohio, who is now in Washington, and ANDREW WHITE, President of Cornell University, New-York, and Bishop SIMPSON, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed the Commissioners. But delay will occur before their departure for Dominica. The *Tennessee*, at New-York, has been ordered to make a trial trip, and if successful she will be ordered to Norfolk to receive the Commissioners. The following is the text of the resolution adopted by Congress:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three Commissioners and also a secretary to the latter, who is to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the Island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such Commissioners may deem necessary, and there inquire into and ascertain and report the political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of the said Republic to become annexed and to form a part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental and moral condition of said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country—its mineral and agricultural products, the products of its waters and forests, and the general character of the soil, and the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the climate and health of the country; its bays, harbors and rivers; its meteorological character, and existence and frequence of remarkable meteorological phenomena; the debt of the Government; its obligations, whether funded, and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties and engagements with other Powers; the extent of boundary and territory, what proportion is covered by foreign claimants, or by grants or concession, and generally what concessions and franchises have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican Government may desire to annex to and become a part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof, and such other information with respect to said Government or its territories as, to the said Commissioners, shall be desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of said Dominican Republic into the United States as one of its Territories.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, that said Commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further Resolved*, That said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of their expenses and the compensation of the secretary, which shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President: *Provided*, That nothing in this resolution contained shall be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said Republic of Dominica.

UTAH.

A member of the House of Representatives received, today, an important document from Salt Lake City, repudiating the amendment to the Cullam bill introduced recently in the Senate by Hon. HENRY WILSON. The document set forth that the amendment is a ruse on the part of BRIGAM YOUNG to regain his lost power; that no greater evil could occur to Utah than to admit her into the Union at the present time, with the machinery now in his hands, YOUNG would be elected Governor: every office would be filled by his sycophants; the Courts, juries, &c., would be of his creation, and the glorious revolution now advancing so triumphantly would be crushed and the country thrown back to the barbarism of the past. It is not believed that Senator WILSON was aware of the intent of the amendment when he introduced it into the Senate at the solicitation of a member of the House. The general tenor of this correspondence is represented as very encouraging. The Federal officers there are united, and the reign of terror is fast passing away. The intelligent people are throwing off the yoke of their priests, and, with what has already been done in the mining districts, and the preparations for work in the Spring, Utah will undoubtedly gather a larger Gentile voting population in 1871 than the present legitimate Mormon voting population. By the next Presidential election, it is said that Utah will undoubtedly be a lawful State in the Union.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Willis S. Drummond, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; Charles P. Goodyear, to be Collector of Customs at Brunswick, Ga.

Postmasters.—D. S. McLaughlin, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, N. Y.; H. N. Buckly, at Delhi, N. Y.; John Walker, at Aurora, Ind.; Lafayette Alfred, at Mexico, N. Y.; William Winter, at Rondout, N. Y.; H. A. Moore, at Bryan, Texas.

Navy.—Lieut.-Commanders R. P. Wallace and Chester Hatfield, to be Commanders; First Assistant Engineers Elijah Laws, W. K. Purse and Clark Fisher, to be Chief Engineers; Edward K. Rawson, of New-York, to be Chaplain, and William B. Davis, to be Assistant Surgeon.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 11.—Intelligence has just been received of the death, at Jerusalem, early in December last, of two young ladies, the daughters of President WOOLSEY, of Yale College.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, Boston Branch, are said to be winding up its affairs. ....Rev. WM. F. SNOW, pastor of the Elliot Congregational Church of Lawrence, died, today.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—Gov. BULLOCK today gave certificates, upon application, to the following members of Congress: PAINE and MCINTYRE, of the First District; BETHUNE, of the Third District; PRICE, from the Sixth, and Gen. YOUNG, from the Seventh.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Kindness Shown the Wife of Cespedes in Havana—Courts-Martial Abolished, Except for Treason, and Rebellion and Sedition.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—ANITAS, the wife of President CESPEDES, speaks in the highest terms of the gentlemanly and kind treatment she has received at the hands of the Spaniards since her capture. She says that she left her husband in the interior several days previous to her capture on the coast, where she was awaiting a vessel on which to embark and leave the island. ZENCA, who acted as the escort of the wife of President CESPEDES, and the two sailors who were captured at the same time, were taken to Puerto Principe. Senora CESPEDES is about twenty years of age, has a pleasant-looking face, is affable in conversation, and is a fair type of the women of the Camaguey region. She is now, however, in delicate health. VALMASEDA, the acting Governor-General of the island, has issued an order abolishing Courts-martial for the trials of causes other than those of treason, rebellion and sedition. The civil Courts are given jurisdiction over offenders against the laws, where the crime is not included in those specified.

RYAN'S LAST EXPEDITION.

Alleged Scheme of the Cuban "Patriot" Ryan to Seize the Ocean Queen—Timely Presence of United States Troops—Doings of His Band at Aspinwall—The Hornet.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Dec. 31.—I am informed by a Cuban officer that a plan was organized to seize the steam-ship *Ocean Queen*, which sailed from New-York Dec 3. Gen. W. A. C. RYAN, of Cuban celebrity, took passage, under the assumed name of Ashbury, on the *Ocean Queen*, after shipping 2,000 cases of arms and ammunition. Two or three hundred Cuban troops were expected to go aboard as passengers, and when two days out, seize the steamer, land the troops and arms somewhere on the Island of Cuba, and then release her.

WHY THEY DIDN'T.

Two hundred United States troops for San Diego, Cal., were on board the *Ocean Queen*, which so alarmed the Cubans that they did not embark, and Gen. RYAN went to Aspinwall alone, landed the arms, &c., and awaited the arrival of the steam-ship *Hornet*. This vessel arrived on Dec. 27, and sailed for Cuba Dec. 31 with a number of Cuban recruits.

ANOTHER RUMORED ADVENTURE.

There were rumors that this expedition was arranged for the purpose of aiding Gen. MOSQUERA in an anticipated revolution, having for its object the overthrow of the present Government of Panama, and the visit of Gen. RYAN to the fortifications of Panama, accompanied by United States Consul PERRY, served to corroborate these suspicions; but thus far there have been no demonstrations pointing toward a revolution.

CUBAN VERSUS JAMAICAN.

On Christmas Day, a collision occurred between a small party of Cubans and about 200 Jamaica negroes, originating from the display of Cuban flags from the Bethancourt House and the bark *Harriet Lane*. The negroes hoisted a British flag, which was promptly captured, and a general fight took place, in which knives, &c., were freely used. Some twenty persons were seriously injured. By the intervention of Gen. RYAN the disturbance was quelled, and the negroes retired, leaving the Cubans masters of the field.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Flood in Washington Territory—Bridges and Railways Carried Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 11.—Dispatches from Washington Territory report that the country between Monticello and Olympia is flooded. The streams are all high, and many are overflowed, and several bridges and sections of railway have been carried away. Travel, in consequence, has been generally suspended. The mails are carried on horseback. It is still raining heavily, and the streams are rising.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has passed a resolution asking Congress to grant to the City of San Francisco the use of the major portion of the Presidio Military Reservation for a public park.

THE SOUTH.

Opposition to Amnesty in South Carolina—Resolutions of the Senate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—The South Carolina House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate the following resolutions, which were introduced by a colored member named LEE:

Whereas, Certain bills are now being considered in the Congress of the United States, providing generally for amnesty to persons now laboring under political disabilities by reason of their participation in the rebellion; and

Whereas, In our judgment ample relief is afforded such persons by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate consurring, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to vote against all such laws granting general amnesty and relief to persons now under political disabilities.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

THE EAST.

Nominations by the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention—Resolutions.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11.—The Democratic State Convention, in session here today, nominated JAMES A. WESTERN, of Manchester, for Governor, giving him 427 votes, to 143 for A. R. HATCH, of Portsmouth. DAVID GILCHRIST, of Franklin, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner. The Convention adopted resolutions recognizing the permanent authority of the Constitution; denouncing the interference of military power with the right of suffrage; opposition to the privileged classes; denouncing thieves and plunderers of the public Treasury; favoring a revenue tariff for the support of the Federal Government, but opposing a protective tariff for the benefit of monopolies; opposition to the importation of Chinese as tending to degrade the dignity of American labor; protesting against the injustice of the leading measures of the Administration, and demanding a reduction of expenses and taxation, and protection to the public domain. The Convention was largely attended.

The Albany Express Robbery—Discharge of Breed—Condition of Halpine.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—ARTHUR X. BREED, who was brought here from Syracuse on suspicion of being the assassin of the express messenger, HALPINE, has been discharged. HALPINE, it is thought, will recover if he lives forty-eight hours longer.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, Midnight.—HALPINE, the express messenger, who was shot in the daring robbery on Friday night last, is much improved. The Police believe that they are now on the track of the person who committed the deed. From various circumstances they have reason to believe that JOHN J. FILKINS, of this city, is the person. He has been in the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad and the American Merchants' Union Express Company for many years past. He is about five feet nine or ten inches in height, very muscular, sallow complexion, brown hair, whiskers and mustache, and has a peculiar expression in his face. His weight is 175 to 180 pounds, and has one or more toes missing from one of his feet. His age is about thirty-six or thirty-eight. He has been carrying on a bakery recently, and mysteriously disappeared today, leaving the dough untouched. He is widely known by railroad men.

WEST POINT.

The Court-Martial Trial—Testimony Concluded in the Case of Cadet Smith—The Accused to Submit a Written Defense To-Morrow.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

A careful examination of the very full reports of the colored Cadet J. W. SMITH's troubles, trials and persecutions, published in the TIMES, gives but faint indications of the actual condition of things at the Academy. The two Courts-martial result in establishing every fact stated, and strengthening every intimation thus far advanced, not only in regard to that case, but many other matters. The foolish and unmanly outrage of last week, officially denounced and properly punished by the Superintendent's general order of yesterday, is not a solitary if it is a flagrant instance of cadet misdoings. Not only the colored cadet, but others have often suffered from cruel and contemptible "tricks" played upon them by their comrades.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. STARRING.

Lieut. WM. J. STARRING was the first witness examined at the fifth day's session of the Court-martial this morning. He has a fine military presence, and delivered his testimony in a very clear, laconic style, as follows:

Question by accused to Lieut. STARRING—"To dress back obliquely, what command would be given and how would the movement be executed?" "The command usually given is 'left backward dress.'" [He explained the technical terms, and gave a precise description of the movement.]

"Should the ranks dress together, or by file?" "By that command together."

"In executing this movement, would one file be liable to step on the toes of his left?" "Not if they stepped off together."

Here the cross-examination closed for defense.

By the Court—"Who commands Company A, Cadet Corps to which Cadet SMITH belongs?" "I do, Sir."

"Are all written explanations made by cadets sent through your hands?" "Nearly always. They are sent to me, examined by me and I indorse and send them to the commandant where they are re-examined, accepted, canceled, or sent to the Superintendent."

[Witness explained that the oblique movement by command "left backward dress," would be executed by short steps, all together, at short distances, and need cause no jostling or collision.]

Lieut. STARRING's evidence was remarkably brief, carefully weighed, promptly given and sharply pointed. He seems entirely unbiased and severely military in manner.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. MARSHALL.

The next witness was First Lieut. JAMES A. M. MARSHALL, Fourth Artillery, Assistant Instructor at the Military Academy.

"Have you any remembrance of an interview with the commandant with accused, at which you were present?" "Yes, I was present. The interview was held in the commandant's office in regard to a report given in on the 12th of December. The substance of that report was that Cadet SMITH had not kept his eyes in the proper direction at file dressing; the explanation was that a cadet had trampled on his foot, and accused looked toward the cadet. At the interview accused stated that Cadet ANDERSON had stepped on his foot or toes, and that when the guard was brought to "place rest," that he wished ANDERSON would keep off his feet, and the latter answered he wished accused would keep his d——d toes out of the way; and about the same time Cadet BIRNEY, of the Third Class, passed by the guard, and, while passing, said, 'it,' or 'the thing, is talking to you. (or Mr. ANDERSON;) if he should speak to me, I would knock him down;' that was the substance of his statement there, and as nearly as I can his language, which was variable."

CORPORAL BIXBY'S TESTIMONY.

Cadet WM. HERBERT BIXBY, corporal Third Class was next examined by accused.

"Was you present at guard mounting on the 12th December last?" "Yes. I was on the rear rank, the third person, I think, on the right, next to Cadet SMITH."

"What commands were given at that time after the new guard has passed the old one?" "I don't remember."

"Did the new guard have to dress on the old guard at any time, and if so, how was it done?" "I don't remember particularly, but the new guard, I think, dressed upon the old guard."

By the Court—"Let the witness confine himself to what he actually knows."

By the Accused—"Was there any reason why the guard should be dressed on this occasion different than at any other time?" "Not that I know of."

"How far had the line ought to be between the new and the old guard." "I don't remember."

"In dressing to the rear 'left backward dress,' would each cadet step to the rear with his left foot?" "Yes, Sir."

"Would not all the files dress together at the command, 'left backward dress?'" "Nearly so."

"What do you mean by 'nearly so?'" "They would probably all step off together, but in dressing it would be necessary for one man to be aligned with the next, in order to dress by him."

"If one cadet waited while the file on his left next dressed before he obtained his own dress, would he not be liable to be reported for slowness?" "It would depend upon the length of time."

"Did you notice any crowding in the ranks at that guard mounting?" "I did not."

"Did you hear any conversation between the accused and any other cadet at that time?" "Not that I remember."

"Did you notice any mistake he made?" "I noticed him looking to the right as we were dressing to the left; this was before marching past the old guard."

"Did he first look to the left and then to the right?" "I don't remember."

By the Court—"Explain why you noticed Cadet SMITH looking to the right when you were on his left, when the command was given 'left dress.'" "I was looking to the left, when Cadet SMITH moved his head two or three times quickly, and that motion attracted my attention."

"Did you turn your head toward SMITH before the order 'front' was given?" "I don't think I did; my head and eyes were turned, as near as I can remember, half way to the left, and the quick motions of SMITH attracted my attention; I could see out of the corners of my eyes in a glance without turning my head enough to see his head."

"Could any conversation in an ordinary tone of voice have taken place between Cadet SMITH and others at guard mounting without being heard by you?" "It might."

"Was it when the files were moving to the left and rear that you noticed the movements of SMITH's head?" "It was not. It was after we were aligned, and before the command 'front' was given."

"Explain when the new guard is dressed before marching past the old guard." "As the details come up in succession, in charge of the First Sergeant, they are formed in line, brought to 'rear open order,' and dressed to the left, and the command 'front' given after they are aligned by the First Sergeant."

"You say that 'it was after we were aligned,' and before the command 'Front' was given, that you observed Cadet SMITH looking to the right. To which alignment of the guard do you refer to—the one just after the details were assembled, or to the one made in the old guard?" "To the one just after we came to 'assembly,' and by saying 'after we were aligned,' I mean just after B Company and A Company were aligned before the command 'front' was given for the B Company detail, which was immediately followed by the same command to the A Company detail."

"Are your details for the guard assembled to the left or right?" "The first detail assembles on the left. The others form in line next toward the right." [This is by "Upton's Tactics."]

BIRNEY RECALLED.

Cadet BIRNEY recalled for the defense:

By the accused.—"Why did you think that Cadet ANDERSON would compromise his dignity by speaking to Cadet SMITH?" "One reason was I saw Cadet SMITH looking in such a manner at him; I thought there would be some sort of altercation."

"What reason had you for interfering when, as you say, you saw Cadet SMITH staring at Cadet ANDERSON?" "I did not interfere, Sir."

"Would the desire expressed by you that SMITH might be sent away, influence your testimony?" [Court was cleared. Question was decided irrelevant on direct examination, but would be allowed. Judge-Advocate cautioned witness that if his reply tended to criminate him, he need not answer.] "No, Sir."

"Would you not consider it an act of interference by thus addressing ANDERSON, because you thought, as you say, there would be an altercation?" "No, I did not consider it an interference."

"What do you consider this remark—if not an act of interference?" "Merely a remark made to Cadet ANDERSON."

CADET ANDERSON RECALLED.

Cadet ANDERSON was then recalled.

By accused—"Are you sure that the curve in the ranks, mentioned in your previous testimony, did not press you against the foot or other part of accused's person?" "Yes, Sir."

"When you speak of accused staring at you, do you mean by that there was any indication of anger, or intention of irritating you?" "No, not on his part."

"Before the accused spoke or muttered, as you alleged, had you any idea that he was out of order or liable to be reported?" "No, Sir."

"Did you hear Cadet BAILEY order SMITH to keep his head down the line?" "No; I heard one or two speak to him, but could not tell exactly what he said."

"Did you not think he would be reported for what he was spoken to about?" "I did not think particularly about it at the time."

"When cadets are spoken to in ranks are they not reported for what they are spoken to for?" "Sometimes they are; sometimes they are not."

"Was it not possible that partially you might have pressed against or stepped on his foot unconsciously?" "I might have stepped against the sole, but I did not step on it."

At 2 o'clock the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning, at which time the accused will present written defense. A. ST. C.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—WM. E. SINN, manager of the Front-street Theatre Comique, gave a matinée performance this afternoon, the receipts to be devoted to the Sunday-school library of the "Little church round the corner," in New-York City. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the matinée was well attended.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The Ponchartrain Railroad has sued the Chattanooga Railroad for $500,000 for trespassing on the right of way, damaging property, &c.

ITALIAN UNITY.

The American Celebration at the Academy of Music To-Night.

More Letters from Prominent Men—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Senators Sumner and Wilson, Hon. J. A. Garfield, the Poet Whittier, Henry James, Bishops Coxe and McIlvaine, Bayard Taylor, Dr. J. G. Holland and Others.

The Committees calling the meeting for to-night in this City to celebrate the establishment of Italian unity, received, yesterday, another lot of letters from prominent men in different parts of the country, who have been invited to attend:

FROM CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 26, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I should be very happy to accept your flattering invitation to be present and take an active part in the meeting you propose to hold on the 12th of next month, were it that I could do so with convenience to my engagements here.

Disclaiming all pretension to be a leader of public opinion in this country, I cannot but express the hope that the struggle now going on in Italy may terminate favorably to the political unity of Italy, and at the same time leave to the head of the Roman Church the same amount of spiritual authority to which any Christian organization is entitled which seeks to advance the religious welfare of mankind.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., Chairman, &c., &c., New-York.

FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

SENATE CHAMBER, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Though not in person at your great meeting to commemorate what you happily call the completion of Italian Unity, I shall be there in heart and soul.

A lover of Italy, and anxious for her independence as a nation, I have for years longed to see this day.

Italy, without Rome, was like the body without its head. Rome is the natural head of Italy, and is now at last joined with the body to which it belongs, never again to be separated.

How many hearts have throbbed with alternate despair and hope, watching the too tardy fulfillment of the patriot aspiration for that united Italy which shall possess once more the Capitoline Hill and the ancient forum, the Collosseum and its immense memories of grandeur, together with the later dome of MICHAEL ANGELO, in itself the emblem of all-embracing unity. This was the aspiration of CAVOUR. I remember the great man well, at the very beginning of the war for independence, in a small apartment which was bedroom and office, while he conversed on the future of Italy, and with tranquil voice declared, that all must be free to the Adriatic, and that Rome must be the National Capital. I need not say that I listened with delight and sympathy. He died before all was free to the Adriatic, and while Rome was still ruled by the Papal autocrat. At last his desires are accomplished. The liberation of Venice was naturally followed by the liberation of Rome, and both, when free, helped complete the national unity. No longer "merely a geographical expression," according to the insulting phrase of the first NAPOLEON, Italy is now a nation whose great capstone is Rome.

Besides the triumph of the nation, I see in this event two other things of surpassing value in the history of liberty. First, the union of Church and State is overthrown in its greatest example. The Pope remains the pastor of a mighty flock, but without temporal power. Here is a precedent, which, beginning at Rome, must be followed everywhere, until Church and State are no longer conjoined, and all are at liberty to worship God according to conscience, without compulsion from man. The other consequence is hardly less important. The Pope was an absolute Sovereign for life. In the overthrow of his temporal power absolutism receives a blow, and the people everywhere obtain new assurance for the future. Here is occasion for joy and hope. There is no Italian who may not now repeat the words of ALFIERI without drowning himself in exile:

Loco, ove solo un contra tutti basta,
Patria non mè benche natio terreno.

The poet who loved liberty so well was right when he refused to recognize as his country that place "where one alone sufficed against all;" but this was the condition of Rome under the Papal power. Therefore, not only in sympathy with Italy, but in devotion to human rights, do I rejoice in this day.

Full of good wishes for Italy, happy in what she has already accomplished, and hopeful for the future, I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.
THE COMMITTEE.

FROM SENATOR WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.
Theodore Roosevelt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Public duties will not permit me to be present and participate with the citizens of New-York in celebrating "the completion of Italian Unity" and in expressing "to united Italy the sympathy and congratulations of the American people on the emancipation of Rome and its occupation as the future capital of the nation, in accordance with the free vote of the Roman citizens."

Though I cannot be with you, I join heart and soul in the expression of the congratulations of the commercial capital of the Republic for what has been achieved by "the free vote of the Roman citizens," and in the expression of the hope that "civil and religious liberty" will be established and guarded by the people of united Italy. Surely, American citizens who are imbued with the vital spirit of their own institutions, will gladly join in sending such congratulations and hopes to Italian people.

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

FROM HON. J. A. GARFIELD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.
Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman Committee, No. 94 Maiden-lane, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have delayed answering your letter until now in the hope that I might be able to accept your invitation to address the meeting at the Academy of Music on the evening of Jan. 12. I greatly regret that I find it impossible to leave here at that time. The object of the meeting, as expressed in your circular, meets my hearty approval. Among the remarkable events of 1870, none is more important in its relation to the progress of liberal ideas than the completion of Italian Unity. The decade just closed has witnessed the rapid advance among nearly all nations of two great ideas—national unity and the right of suffrage. The people of the United States, believing in these ideas, cannot fail to sympathize with any nation where they have made progress. When I was in Florence in the stirring days of September, 1867, a prominent Italian citizen, speaking of the political prospects of his country, pointed, with pride, to the last paragraph of SIMONDI'S *History of Liberty in Italy*, where that great historian, writing in 1832, says, "Italy is crushed, but her heart still beats with the love of liberty, of virtue and glory. She is chained and covered with blood, but she still understands her strength and her future destiny. She is insulted by those to whom she opened the career of all progress, but she feels that she is destined to take the lead again, and Europe will know no rest until the nation which, in the dark ages, lighted the torch of civilization with that of liberty, shall herself be able to enjoy the light which she created." This, said the Italian, was prophecy in 1832, but in 1867 we are witnessing its fulfillment.

Italy can now rejoice that popular suffrage has restored her ancient capital and completed her national unity. This event has also illustrated another important lesson, which Americans learned long ago—that no political organization is wise enough or pure enough to control and direct the sacred interests of religion, and that no ecclesiastical organization of the nineteenth century can wisely manage the political interests of a great nation.

The revival of Italian commerce goes hand in hand with the political restoration of Rome to the nation.

The completion of that great enterprise which permits the locomotive without obstruction to lead commerce under the Alps, and which unites Calais with Brindisi, make it possible for some new poet to celebrate a Brundusian journey as much grander than that which HORACE immortalized as the civilization of today surpasses that of Imperial Rome. Very respectfully yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 1st Mo., 4th, 1871.
Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements:

DEAR FRIEND: It would give me more than ordinary satisfaction to attend the meeting on the 12th inst. for the celebration of Italian unity, the emancipation of Rome, and its occupation as the permanent capital of the nation.

For many years I have watched with deep interest and sympathy the popular movement on the Italian peninsula, and especially every effort for the deliverance of Rome from a despotism, counting its age by centuries. I looked at these struggles of the people with little reference to their ecclesiastical or sectarian bearings. Had I been a Catholic instead of a Protestant, I should have hailed every symptom of Roman deliverance from Papal rule, occupying, as I have, the stand-point of a republican radical, desirous that all men, of all creeds, should enjoy the civil liberty which I prized so highly for myself.

I lost all confidence in the French Republic of 1849 when it forfeited its own right to exist by crushing out the newly-formed Roman Republic under MAZZINI and GARIBALDI. From that hour it was doomed, and the expiation of its monstrous crime is still going on. My sympathies are with JULES FAVRE and LEON GAMBETTA in their efforts to establish and sustain a Republic in France, but I confess that the investment of Paris by King WILLIAM seems to me the logical sequence of the bombardment of Rome by OUDINOT. And is it not a significant fact that the terrible Chassepot, which made its first bloody experiment upon the half-armed Italian patriots without the walls of Rome, has failed in the hands of French republicans against the inferior needle-gun of Prussia? It was said of a fierce actor in the old French Revolution that he demoralized the guillotine. The massacre of Mentano demoralized the Chassepot.

It is a matter of congratulation that the redemption of Rome has been effected so easily and bloodlessly. The despotism of a thousand years fell at a touch in noiseless rottenness. The people of Rome, fifty to one, cast their ballots of condemnation like so many shovelsful of earth upon its grave. Outside of Rome there seems to be a very general acquiescence in its downfall. No Peter the Hermit preaches a crusade in its behalf. No one of the great Catholic Powers of Europe lifts a finger for it. Whatever may be the feelings of ISABELLA of Spain, and the fugitive son of King Bomba, they are in no condition to come to its rescue. It is reserved for American ecclesiastics, loud-mouthed in professions of democracy, to make solemn protest against what they call an "outrage," which gives the people of Rome the right of choosing their own Government, and denies the divine right of Kings in the person of PIO NONO.

The withdrawal of the temporal power of the Pope will prove a blessing to the Catholic Church as well as to the world. Many of its most learned and devout priests and laymen have long seen the necessity of such a change which takes from it a reproach and scandal that could no longer be excused or tolerated. A century hence it will have as few apologists as the Inquisition or the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

In this hour of congratulation let us not forget those whose suffering and self-sacrifice, in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, prepared the way for the triumph which we celebrate. As we call the long, illustrious roll of Italian patriotism—the young, the brave, the beautiful—the gray-haired, saintly confessors—the scholars, poets, artists—who, shut out from human sympathy, gave their lives for God and country in the slow, dumb agony of prison martyrdom, let us hope that they also rejoice with us, and inaudible to earthly ears, unite in our thanksgiving: "Alleluia! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! He hath avenged the blood of His servants!"

In the belief that the unity of Italy and the overthrow of Papal rule will strengthen the cause of liberty throughout the civilized world, I am very truly thy friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

FROM PROF. JAMES, OF HARVARD.

Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

SIR: It will not be in my power personally to attend the proposed meeting in New-York, in honor of the completion of Italian unity; but it has my heartiest good wishes for its success.

I confess, however, that I rejoice in the event you celebrate more for its universal than its particular bearings; or because it so effectually stigmatizes the pretension of any visible body of men to constitute the church of God and authoritatively control the religious thought and life of the world. The Pope was the only formidable ecclesiastic in Europe; the only one by whom the interests of spiritual religion were ever seriously compromised. And now, by the unification of Italy, and the reduction of his temporal sway to a level, essentially, with that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, religion re-enters into the domain of the private conscience universally, or becomes publicly divorced from sacerdotalism and identified with men's familiar interests. No doubt some crazy Presbyterian, Episcopal or Baptist brother may always be found ready to calumniate an opponent in behalf of what he deems "the faith." But the Pope is the only clergyman in Europe who believes so little in the power of "the faith" to command men's spontaneous respect as to invoke the aid of mercenary bayonets. And now, thanks be to God, no more bayonets offer themselves to his invocation; the claim of "Divine right" being henceforth as effectually annulled in the ecclesiastic sphere as it has long been in the civic. It is clear that no man has a Divine right to anything he does not possess or anything he has ever lost. For, surely, if his right were Divine in either case, the Divine power would never prove unwilling nor unable both to gratify his cupidity and obviate his disappointment. There is no semblance of Divine right, indeed, for any man, or any body of men, except to be decent—that is, to live cleanly, to love mercy, and walk humbly before God. And nothing, on the whole, can be so unbecoming to the claimant of a Divine right, and so utterly fatal to his respect among sensible men, as idly to shriek over the inevitable, or spend his days in feebly blaspheming the benignant Providence by whose irresistible might all proud things are being so rapidly abased, and all humble things exalted. For now, at last, the voice that never deceives—the voice of the Chief Shepherd himself—is becoming spiritually audible in the universal conscience of men; and the feeble bow-wows under which so many of our drowsiest sheep-dogs have been so long trying to muffle its world-wide scope, and diminish it to a mere ecclesiastical whine, signifying nothing, will have no more power to defeat its majestic reverberation in the heart of the race than the bleat of a sheep or the bray of a donkey has to degrade the harmony of the spheres, and perplex the orderly vicissitudes of nature.

I remain, Sir, with much respect, yours,
HENRY JAMES.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 8, 1871.

FROM BISHOP COXE.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870.

SIR: A more important effort than that you are now making to give expression to American sentiment on the subject of Italian unity and freedom, has not, for a long time, demanded the attention of our people. That American sentiment and sympathy must ever be with any people claiming the right to choose their own rulers and to resist the imposition of a detested sovereign by foreign bayonets, nobody can pretend to doubt. Yet, at this moment, an organized attempt to produce the very opposite impression in Europe, is zealously promoted, in all our chief cities, with a view to intimidate Italian patriots and to encourage those who would revive the despotic system of 1815, and give it a new lease of its miserable existence.

It is most timely, therefore, and all important to our national character, that an overwhelming expression of public opinion should be elicited in behalf of the noble spirit of Italian liberty and unity. Without touching upon the religious aspects of the question, vital and interesting as they are, it is a legitimate use of American freedom thus to cheer the efforts of others to secure to themselves that freedom in matters of conscience, as well as in matters of social life, which Americans regard as sacred beyond all other rights of man. That the unhappy people of the Roman States should be any longer deprived of such rights, and be delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the most remorseless despotism that has disfigured Europe, in this century, is something which no true American can contemplate with indifference. I trust, therefore, that your contemplated meeting will only begin a movement in behalf of Italy, which will secure from all parts of the Republic a glorious expression of sympathy and encouragement.

Yours truly,
A. CLEVELAND COXE,
Bishop of Western New-York.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., Chairman.

FROM BISHOP M'ILVAINE.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan 4, 1871.
To Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your invitation to the meeting to be held in New-York on the 12th, for the manifestation of American sympathy with our Italian brethren in their late national events. The distance and the Winter must prevent my attendance. You will not doubt that I feel the warmest interest in the object, and would gladly unite with my fellow-citizens in its public expression. The union of all parts of that classic land in one self-governing nation; the occupation of Rome as the capital city; its deliverance from that odious bondage, civil and ecclesiastical, under which it has so long been oppressed; the influence of these and contemporaneous events in securing to a great people the blessings of civil and religious liberty, to be accompanied, I believe, by a system of general education; these are steps in the good Providence of God which make us Americans rejoice, and on the attainment of which I desire to join my voice with that of the expected meeting in congratulating United Italy. Yours, very truly,
CHAS. P. McILVAINE, Bishop of Ohio.

FROM BAYARD TAYLOR.

KENNETT-SQUARE, Penn., Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871.
Theodore Roosevelt, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have delayed replying to your note until now, hoping that I might be able to attend the celebration of the completion of Italian Unity. Since, however, that will not be possible, let me, at least, express my most hearty and unqualified concurrence in the occasion, and my sympathy with the Italian people in their long-delayed hour of success. It is not alone the gain of Italy which is commemorated, but of the principle of nationality, of popular rights, of human civilization. Three years ago I had frequent opportunities of observing, throughout the Italian Peninsula, from Venice to Naples, not only the strength of the general desire for unity, but also the courage, patience and natural good sense of the people. I firmly believe that they will prove themselves to be worthy of their new civil and religious liberty, and that their further development, under these brighter auspices will not disappoint any friend of Italy. As one whose aspirations have always included a free and Italian Rome, I share in the joy and gratitude of the liberated Romans, of their brethren from the Alps to the furthest cape of Sicily, and their friends throughout the world.

Very truly, yours,
BAYARD TAYLOR.

FROM HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

I regret that absence from the City will deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with you in the American celebration of Italian unity. The annexation of Rome to the Kingdom of Italy is but the logical and natural completion of the national independence inaugurated by CAVOUR; and it has for Americans a special interest as consummating that freedom of Church and State wherein consists the integrity and prosperity of both. Every thoughtful observer of the progress of humanity has long since recognized the truth that Christianity as a vital element of civilization, and a supreme private interest, derives its sanction from spiritual laws, and is limited and debased by civil restraints and conditions. Moreover, it has long been obvious that the degrading despotism of the Roman Government has been a scandal to the Church, and hence it is apparent that Ecclesiasticism only hampers and perverts civil authority, while the latter is shorn of dignity and scope by being identified with priestly rule. In the interest, therefore, of religion as well as of political liberty, the severance of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Church is demanded by justice, reason and faith. That this great event should have been accomplished with so little violence, and that the mediæval despotism which so incongruously interrupted the unity of Italy should have been so promptly and peacefully set aside, is a subject of congratulation to all lovers of freedom and all who respect and sympathize with the rights of man and the cause of truth. It is desirable that we, who have so fully tested the blessings of Toleration, and experienced, to so large an extent, the privileges of a Free Church in a Free State, should express to our brethren across the sea our earnest gratitude for their emancipation and our best wishes for their national progress and prosperity, founded on constitutional liberty and law. Truly yours,
HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

FROM J. G. HOLLAND.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.
Theodore Roosevelt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: If it prove convenient for me to be in the City on the 12th prox., it will give me great pleasure to attend the meeting which it is proposed to hold at that time for the celebration of the completion of Italian Unity. I heartily rejoice in the consummation of the wishes of the Italian people. I believe they have an inherent right to order their own destiny. I wish that the rule under which the Roman people have passed were a better one, and that the yoke of Pope and priest could be lifted a little higher from their necks; but they have made a decided step toward freedom, and have distinctly told both Pope and priest that in temporal affairs the Church is not their master. There seems to be no menace of the unity, so happily achieved, except in the desire of the King and his Government to conciliate the Papal interest, and their disposition to tolerate or cherish Papal functions, powers, immunities and pretensions, that can only bring mischief to their cause. The Italian Government and the Italian people can never be free until the Pope and the priesthood have no more power in politics than they have in England and the United States; until secular education is under the direction and control of the secular power, and the people and the children of the people can be everywhere educated without saying "by your leave" to the crosier and the cloth.

I wish the Government and people of Italy could understand how much real sympathy there is for them in the United States, and how free that sympathy is from all wish or purpose to urge upon them the adoption of our own political and religious opinions. We rejoice in their unity first. No matter how much we may dislike the policy of the King and of the Italian Government in according preposterous privileges and dignities to the Pope dethroned, we rejoice that VICTOR EMMANUEL is King of United Italy. We rejoice that Rome is to be the Italian capital. We rejoice in all the hopes now swelling in the bosoms of a people who have been more oppressed and worse ruled than any other people within the bounds of Christendom. And now, if Italy could only know that her safety depends entirely on the universal education of her people—outside of priestly prescription and authority—and that, if she gives a share of her power to the Church, in any way, she will give away her birth-right and her nationality—if she could only know this, as we in America see it and know it, and strike boldly for the good that lies before her, and shake off the spiritual despotism, whose natural results are, and always have been, ignorance, pauperism and brigandage, we could find no words for our rejoicing and no limits to the progress we should feel at liberty to prophesy for her.

A great State can only be made by a great people; and no people can be great who are not free and intelligent. Whatsoever that obstacle may be which stands between a people and the light, is to be put out of the way; for it cannot be religion, nor anything which places itself there in the interest of religion. By acquiring and occupying Rome, Italy has become the enemy of the claims of the Church of Rome to temporal power. Let her carry that enmity to its logical results, in assuming the education of her own people, and throwing off all complications with the Church—making religion as free as education—and her unity will be permanent and her greatness and prosperity will be sure.

Yours, very truly,
J. G. HOLLAND.

FROM GEORGE H. CALVERT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.
To the Gentlemen who signed the call for a meeting at the Academy of Music, in New York, on Jan. 12, 1871, to celebrate the completion of Italian unity:

GENTLEMEN: Gladly I accept the invitation with which you have honored me in your circular of Dec. 21.

You have called a meeting to celebrate one of the most momentous and one of the most cheering of historical events. As full of hope as of broad significance is the consummation of Italian unity through the establishment of Rome as the political capital. Rome, the national centre of united Italy! This, then, is a fact. Rather than the near truthful report of history, these words sound like the distant music of a dazzling dream. They are a dream, a dream realized: the dream of all the braver hearts, of all the nobler heads of Italy for generations. The daily waking dreams of cordial, powerful men are apt to turn themselves in the end into realities.

Fitting it is that we who today lead the van of all the congregated nations, and have leaped into this lofty seat through the manly vigor derived from freedom, fitting it is, most fitting, that we, from the magnificent metropolis of our country, send a greeting of joy and of triumph to emancipated Italy. From the depths of our hearts, with all the strength of long-cherished convictions, we congratulate Italy that she, the beautiful, the unfortunate, has arisen out of her deepest woes, with her beauty heightened by happiness—she who in the multitudinous procession, the grand progression of history, has herself twice led the van, has been twice the parental core whence flowed to all civilized humanity currents of creative thought, of inventive power.

That primary form of freedom, national independence, the prerequisite foundation to all other freedom, Italy, having already achieved that, has now made another stride forward, and a sure stride on the ascent to spiritual independence, for the planting of herself in the Eternal City will, more than could any other outward cause, tend to the emancipation of her men and her women from their long soul-darkening servitude to a now unspiritualized and a self-worshiping Church, a Church which fattens on the ignorance of men and starves on their knowledge.

By a two-fold subjection, first to foreign mastery through internal dissensions, and then to household mastery through priestcraft, the moral and intellectual forces of Italy have been for ages paralyzed. Why has so gifted a people been so long debarred from using her gifts? Is it that a people, especially a people so productive, needs long rests? Let us believe that, by decree of providential law, Italy has been resting, and that now, when the foremost nations are all alert in the chase of knowledge, intent on liberty-bracing plans, aglow with spiritual aspiration, she wakes up, a giant refreshed by sleep, to do her share in illuminating the upward path. Waked up she certainly is, and as she has given, even in her enthralled state, occasional startling signs of dormant power, we feel sure that she will do her share with a new will, and in art, literature, science and politics resume a place akin to that she held four centuries ago. In the rich heart of this renowned people lie eternal germs of human truth and human grandeur, and these will now be quickened into growth, into such healthy, prolific growth, that BRUTUS, and ALFIERI, and CICERO, and MICHAEL ANGELO, and DANTE, and COLUMBUS, and VICO, and GALILEO, and SAVONAROLA—(what a company!)—will feel their mighty souls expand in their blest abodes, and their majestic countenances flush with patriotic ecstasy, as their vigilant spirits shall perceive, in the near future, their peers arise in the flesh to purify, to embolden, to uplift, to enlarge their countrymen. For enduring good, for solid improvement, physical and intellectual, and especially moral, there is in free thought and free speech a potency which is incalculable, incommensurable. The vast arena of freedom Italy has now opened for herself. Hers are henceforth the strenuous, soul-strengthening conflicts; for, a certain plane of free movement once reached, and the energies of men are redoubled, freedom enjoying the superlative attribute of ever straining upward toward more freedom. Most respectfully yours,
GEORGE H. CALVERT.

FROM DR. LIEBER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Indisposition prevents me from accepting your invitation, and illness alone could prevent me from joining you at the joyous celebration of the Italian unity, at length completed, after many centuries of longing and of grief. How many, and how bitter, are the centuries from DANTE to CAVOUR! But how few the years from CAVOUR to Rome's enfranchisement, and the total extinction of Italian petty sovereignty! In modern public law, and for modern public aspirations petty sovereignties have always proved giant miseries. Now, Rome belongs to Rome again, and Rome and Italy are for the first time one, free and equal. Whole and stately Italy may enter, not crippled, and without the loss of a limb, into the sisterhood of nations, whose sacred aim it is to preserve a dignified nationality, to develop further and further manly self-government and self-restriction, and to promote more and more international kindliness and the free exchange of thought and product.

No one can wish joy to Italy more heartily than a native of that country, which at this hour is grandly struggling for its own national life, unity and safety. No one can gratulate the Italians more profoundly than a citizen of this country and a teacher of its liberty, who knows how much we owe to the national elements in our Constitution and the unitary features of our national Executive and Legislature. None can wish more heartily joy to the Italians in 1870 than we Americans who concluded our long and sanguinary contest for unity in 1865.

Let us Americans, whose land and continent was thrice made known to our Cis-Caucasian race by Italian discovery, bid earnest welcome to this new nation of historic people to whom we owe the re-beginning of culture, and who at last have invited the Pope to stand aside, that Rome might fulfill her modern destiny and become the national Italian Rome. On the other hand, let the Italians never forget that, indirectly, at least, they owe the fulfillment of Italian Unity to the heroism of the Germans, bravely defeating those who, aiming at the leadership, even at the dictatorship, of Europe, and wishing for the same in America, love to see their neighbors weak and marred—the Italians no less so than the Germans.

Your sincere friend, FRANCIS LIEBER.
To THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., W. T. BLODGETT, Esq., and others, Committee of Arrangements.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN.

Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements:

DEAR SIR: I have received the invitation of your committee to attend the meeting next Thursday to celebrate the completion of Italian Unity. I regret that my engagements make it impossible for me to be present. Permit me to say that I approve of the object of the meeting, and rejoice in the establishment of a Constitutional Government in Italy, the progress of religious liberty there, and the occupation of Rome as the future capital of the nation.

With much respect, sincerely yours,
SAMUEL HARRIS,
President of Bowdoin College.
BRUNSWICK, Me., Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

Letters have also been received from JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Esq., Dr. FREDERIC H. HEDGE, of Harvard College; JUSTIN McCARTHY, Dr. EDWARD N. KIRK, of Boston; Prof. PHILIP SCHAFF, of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. JACKSON, President of Trinity College, Hartford, and several others.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An English View of the Question—Lord Hobart's Important Paper in Macmillan's.

The following is the full text of the article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for January:

President GRANT'S Message has reawakened an ill-favored controversy, whose sleep, it was fondly hoped, would deepen into dissolution. Unfortunately, the material is of no perishable kind; and while it lives there is no bounds to its capacity for evil. War between two such nations, allied in blood and pre-eminent in commercial importance, is, indeed, very generally held to be impossible as a direct result; as an indirect result few will question its possibility. But apart from any such danger, the rankling, ill suppressed, and continuous hostility, which is the other alternative during the life of this unhappy misunderstanding, is scarcely less to be deplored; and assuredly nothing should be left unsaid which can contribute to its extinction. Above all, it is desirable that Englishmen should be correctly informed as to the real position of affairs. Because little or nothing has been known of what our rulers were doing, we have drifted before now upon many a perilous shore. It is not too much to say that three-fourths of the wars which have been waged in modern times might have been avoided if the negotiations which ended in them had not been secretly carried on. Bullets and bayonets, which diplomatists call eventualities and complications, are a crop very seldom sown in the light of day.

THE CASE EARLY IN 1868.

Early in 1868 the negotiations on this subject had come to a dead lock, and the state of the case was then as follows: The Government of the United States having failed in its application for redress when Lord RUSSELL conducted our Foreign Affairs, had made another attempt when they were in the hands of Lord STANLEY, in the shape of a dispatch, which inclosed a formidable list of claims on account of property of American citizens destroyed by the *Alabama* and her sister ships, and recapitulating the grounds on which the complaint against Great Britain had been based. Those grounds were the following: That by the Queen's Proclamation of 1861 "belligerent" privileges were wrongfully conceded to certain slaveholding States then in insurrection against their lawful Government; that in consequence of such concession those States obtained not only immense moral support and encouragement, but power to assume a national flag, and to seize and destroy goods and shipping of the United States; that thereupon from the very nation which had mainly occasioned this injustice, there proceeded swift and powerful vessels of war which became the recognized property of the insurgents and inflicted enormous injury upon American trade and navigation;—that to prevent such vessels from leaving her shores no serious, or at least no sufficient effort was made by the British Government;—that, moreover, such vessels were repeatedly harbored and protected in the ports of Great Britain and of her colonies;—and that Great Britain owes to the United States reparation for these injuries.

The British Minister had refused, as his predecessor had refused, to admit the validity of these representations. He had maintained, as his predecessor had maintained, that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality simply confirmed what had been done by the President's proclamation of blockade, which was itself a virtual declaration of Southern "belligerency;"—that, moreover, the belligerency of the South was a matter of fact evidenced by the existence of a regular Government, the maintenance of a large army, and a declaration of war, and that this had been admitted by the Minister of the United States in his dispatches to foreign Governments. That it was not correct to say that the maritime rights obtained by the Confederates were the result of any action on the part of Great Britain, since, independently of all such action, those rights were a consequence of the belligerent status which events had conferred upon them;—that the royal proclamation was necessary in order to inform British merchants of their liabilities on account of the blockade; was in the interest of the United States themselves in so far as it enabled them to maintain the blockade; and had not, as was well known, been dictated by any unfriendly feeling toward them. That, with regard to the escape from England of ships intended for the Confederate service, it was only at first that any negligence could possibly be alleged against the British Government, which, after the escape of the *Alabama*, took effectual measures to prevent such occurrences; and, finally, that under these circumstances the British Government could not admit that the United States had established any claim to reparation. He had offered, however, on the part of Great Britain to refer the claim to arbitration, but only on this condition—that in the case submitted to the arbiter no account should be taken of the recognition of the insurgent States as belligerent by the royal proclamation of 1861. On this condition the British Government insisted, because it considered that the question as to the propriety of that recognition was a kind upon which "every State must be held to be the sole judge of its duty." The United States, on the other hand, while assenting to arbitration, desired that the whole controversy might be referred as it stood, in order that their demand for compensation might be laid before the arbiter accompanied by all the statements and arguments on which it was founded. Neither Government being willing to abandon its position, the correspondence for the time had come to an end.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations were shortly afterward reopened in England by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the diplomatic successor of Mr. ADAMS; and the consequence was a Convention signed by Mr. JOHNSON and Lord CLARENDON. By this Convention, the claims on either side arising out of the war were to be submitted to a commission composed of two Americans and two Englishmen, who before considering them were to appoint an arbitrator for the decision of any question upon which they might disagree. But for the "*Alabama* claims" the Convention made exceptional provision. For the settlement of these, in case of disagreement, the arbitrator to be named by the Commissioners was to be the "Sovereign or head of a friendly State," and it was further provided, that with regard to these claims neither Government "should make out a case, nor should any person be heard for or against such claims," the official correspondence which had already passed being alone submitted to the arbiter. Of this Convention the American Government (as was to be expected) disapproved, chiefly on account of the exceptional treatment applied to the *Alabama* claims, and more especially of the limitation with regard to the evidence to be adduced on either side. They informed our Government that this limitation would have to be entirely removed, and they specified the particular alterations, in this and other respects, which would be necessary in order to render the treaty acceptable to the Senate of the United States. The result was, that the British Government accepted these alterations almost as they stood; and a new Convention was signed by Mr. JOHNSON and Lord CLARENDON, in which, among other amendments, the limitations respecting the *Alabama* claims was omitted, and the fullest liberty of adducing evidence on either side permitted; the obstacle which two years ago appeared alone to prevent a settlement of the question being thus removed by means of the most complete concession on the part of the British Government. This new Convention was laid before the Senate of the United States, and almost unanimously rejected by that assembly.

MR. MOTLEY'S EFFORTS.

In October last, the question was revived in a dispatch from Mr. FISH, the American Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was communicated by Mr. MOTLEY, (who had succeeded Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON,) to our Government. The object of this dispatch was, in Mr. FISH'S own words, "to state the position and maintain the attitude of the United States in the various relations and aspects of the grave controversy with Great Britain." It was not, he continued, "written in the nature of a claim, for the United States now make no demand against Her Majesty's Government for the injuries they feel they have sustained." They preferred, he said, to leave the time at which negotiations with a view to the settlement of the question should be renewed, and the manner of its settlement, to the consideration of the British Government. When the British Government thought that time had come, they would, he added, be ready to consider with all due attention and impartiality any proposition which it might have to offer. The dispatch was, in fact, an elaborate recapitulation of the ground of complaint against Great Britain which had so long been insisted upon. It also referred to the reasons which had led to the rejection of the Convention by the Senate of the United States. Lord CLARENDON replied by expressing the surprise and regret with which the British Government, after having conceded so much, had learned that the Convention had been rejected, and by very naturally observing that the next proposition on the subject must proceed from the United States. He shortly afterward sent to Mr. MOTLEY, in reference to Mr. FISH'S dispatch, a memorandum, which was in effect a recapitulation, on our side, of the arguments on which the British Government has relied for its defense against the charges and claims of the United States. The negotiations were thus once more interrupted, and have not since been resumed.

HOW THE DISPUTE MIGHT BE ENDED.

Such being the present position, what is the future fate of this question? It seems impossible not to admit that a nation which by its Senate or in any other manner rejects a convention, not only bearing the signature of its accredited representative, but, after important alteration to suit the views of its Government, approved by that Government, places itself *pro tanto* in a disadvantageous position before the world. Constitutional peculiarities may deprive such engagements of legal obligation, but cannot prevent them from being considered by public opinion as some kind of admission on the part of the nation that equitable terms have been offered to it, or, in other words, that a demand for further concession is exorbitant. The British Government, however, has with much wisdom and moderation refrained from insisting strongly on this view of the case, and contented itself with the requirement, the justice of which is sufficiently evident, that, as regards any renewal of the negotiations, the initiative should proceed from the American side. Assuming, then, that at the instance of the American Government the negotiations will before long be resumed, it remains to inquire on what their success or failure may be expected to depend. Now, it is evident from the statements of Mr. FISH and of Mr. MOTLEY, and indeed would be sufficiently clear without them, that though several reasons are given for the rejection of the treaty by the American Senate, the chief reason was the fact that the claims for which it provided a settlement were those of individual losers by the depredations of the *Alabama* and her kindred, no mention at all being made of any claim on the part of the Government of the United States against that of Great Britain for alleged breach of international duty. The United States consider, wrongly or rightly, that they have two distinct claims against us; one for the reimbursement of American subjects for the losses which they incurred on this account; the other, to some kind of redress, reparation, or *amende honorable* for the important assistance which (as they contend) was given to the rebel States by the premature recognition of their "belligerency," and the subsequent negligence of the British Government to prevent some of its disastrous consequences by detaining the *Alabama* and other vessels in the ports of England. There can then be no doubt that, whatever other amendments it may be desirable to make in the Convention, if a few words could be added to it providing for reference to an arbitrator of the questions, whether the conduct of Great Britain during the war involved any breach of international obligation—whether, if it did, the error was of a kind for which reparation could properly be demanded—and if so, what ought to be the nature of that reparation—a settlement of the dispute would at once ensue.

Now, if the state of affairs was simply this—that the United States had demanded of our Government reparation of some kind for the recognition of Southern belligerency, and our Government had replied by a distinct refusal—there would be very few Englishmen, probably very few persons on this side of the Atlantic, who would find fault with the reply. That on the English side of the question there are arguments of considerable force Americans themselves would admit; and the British Government has as good a right to hold that it is not responsible for that act and its consequences, as the Government of the United States has to a contrary opinion. But that is not the proposal now under consideration. That proposal is, that the question—which of these two opinions is right—should be referred to the judgment of a tribunal selected for its wisdom and impartiality. Whatever else may be thought of this proposition, it is one which undoubtedly merits the most anxious consideration. A nation deliberately rejecting such a mode of settling differences for which there is only one other settlement, may have valid reasons for doing so, but (always supposing that a fitting arbitrator can be found) incurs very serious responsibility. In the disputes of private life, which cannot be made the subject of legal decision, it is commonly inferred that the disputant who refuses to submit the question to the friendly decision of a third person, is the disputant who is in the wrong. This may very possibly not be the case; but there are, at all events, no unreasonable grounds for the inference. It might seem superfluous to repeat, but is too often forgotten—that to make concessions on a mere demand is one thing; to make concessions which have been pronounced just by a duly appointed referee is quite another. In the first case there is implied either an admission of the justice of the demand or a deficiency of power or of courage to resist it—in the second, neither the admission nor the deficiency. From concession the result of arbitration there can fairly be inferred neither a sense of culpability on the one hand, nor of weakness or fear on the other. In ordinary cases it is properly attributed to a just appreciation of what is due to the general interest, which requires that the members of a community shall abstain as far as possible from taking the law into their own hands.

THE POSITION OF AMERICA REASONABLE.

Judging from past discussions, the objections which will be taken on the part of England to this proposal are as follows: The first is that we are so unquestionably in the right that there is no case, or shadow of a case, on the other side. But this argument (to which it may reasonably, though perhaps not conclusively, be replied, that if so, we have no need to fear an adverse decision,) appears now to be very generally considered as untenable. It seems, indeed, impossible to read the correspondence on the subject without perceiving that there exists at least some color for the American view. The statement that the recognition was precipitate, derives, to say the least, some show of reason, from the fact, that of the great battles of the war not one had been fought when it occurred, (which is saying, in other words, that the "civil war" had not then actually begun;) while the reasoning of our Government, that the United States themselves had, by blockading the ports in the hands of the rebels, already declared their belligerency, is deprived in great part of its value by the further fact that the Queen's proclamation appeared before the issue of the complete Presidential authority for the blockade of the Southern ports. But even supposing that the recognition could not, in these respects, be considered as precipitate, is there no foundation for the complaint of the United States with regard to it? The answer is thought to be absolutely conclusive that they had blockaded the ports, and thereby themselves proclaimed the belligerency of the Southern States. But is it possible that a Government has not the power, at the outset of an insurrection, to blockade ports which may happen to have been seized by rebels, without conferring upon them belligerent rights, and entitling them to the political status which those rights involve? How would it suit Great Britain to accept this doctrine for her own ports of Cork and Waterford, supposing them to have been suddenly seized by Irish rebels? Is it, or is it not the fact, that when these very United States were rebels against Great Britain, we blockaded some of their ports, and, so far from admitting that belligerent rights were thereby accorded to them, treated as a *casus belli* the admission of some of their cruisers into a foreign port? It is not here asserted that to these arguments on the American side no answer can be given on the part of Great Britain; it is not even asserted that they have not been answered by our Government in a manner which, to many persons, will not unreasonably appear conclusive; all that is contended for is that it is really absurd to assert that on this point the American Government is so absolutely and hopelessly destitute of all shadow of argument and all possible pretext for complaint that this is a case to which arbitration is wholly inapplicable. It is perfectly possible, and even probable, that Lord CLARENDON'S reply to Mr. FISH might be considered as conclusive by the arbitrator. What seems impossible is, that any conceivable arbitrator, at all qualified for the position, should consider that there was absolutely nothing to be said on the other side. Another answer, supposed to be decisive as against the view taken by the United States in regard to the recognition is, that in his correspondence with foreign Governments on the subject, their Minister spoke of the insurrection as a regularly organized "civil war." But it is surely not difficult to see that this argument, though a fair weapon of controversy, is by no means unanswerable. The insurrection of the British-American colonies which led to their independence was as regularly organized; and if any one had said that those colonies had levied "imminent, flagrant, deadly war" against Great Britain, he would have said that which was neither very unnatural nor very inconsistent with the facts of the case; yet no one can imagine that such a statement would have prevented an immediate declaration of war on the part of Great Britain if any foreign State had dared to accord to the colonists the status of belligerency. On the whole, it seems impossible at the same time to pretend to impartial judgment, and to deny that, whether the view taken by the United States on this subject be erroneous or not, it rests upon some plausible foundation.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

The other great objection on the part of England will probably be that the proposed reference to the judgment of a neutral Power of her right to recognize the belligerency of the revolted States would not be consistent with national self-respect. It is true that this objection has been so far invalidated as that, by the Clarendon-Johnson Convention, England had agreed that this grievance of recognition should be submitted to the arbitrator appointed to adjudicate upon the *Alabama* claims as one of the data for his guidance; but the difference in degree between this concession and the direct reference now suggested will be strongly insisted on. Nor can it be denied that such a mode of deciding such a question is more alarming to national susceptibilities than would be its decision by that time-honored tribunal which dispenses justice through the medium of explosive compounds. But the question is, which of these two methods is really most worthy of a great nation? If it were not for the strange hallucination which supposes that nations and individuals are amenable to different moral laws, it would be seen that this is a case in which the more peaceful course is also the most magnanimous. In civilized society, the man who, in disputes with his fellows, resorts to violence rather than to conciliatory interposition, is not the man who is most credited with a due sense of his own dignity. Nor is it easy to understand how a State, whose representative was the chief author of the paragraph in the protocol appended to the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, and which expressed a hope on the part of the great European Powers that serious international differences would in future be referred to arbitration, can reject arbitration on an occasion such as this. That paragraph must have been intended, if it had any meaning at all, to counteract the undue sensitiveness of national honor; and it is not easy to perceive, if inapplicable to this question of recognition, to what great international disputes it can ever be considered to apply. Reference to arbitration in such a case as this seems almost forced upon a nation which is neither so weak that it need be ungenerous, nor of so little account in the world that it need stake incalculable interests on points of international punctilio—a nation which, fourteen years ago, led the way in the onslaught against that pride of race which refuses to submit to judicial inquiry and has been the parent of the most calamitous wars that have desolated the world.

IMPORTANCE TO ENGLAND OF PEACE WITH AMERICA.

There is no need to insist, in the interest of a speedy and peaceful settlement of this unhappy dispute, on the general advantages of international amity, or on the special importance to England of a good understanding with the United States. But there are some considerations which are apt to be lost sight of, but which appear to recommend to us, in this instance, a course conciliatory to the extreme limits of concession. One of these is the fearful national loss and suffering which was really inflicted upon them, as well as that which, it may be erroneously but at all events devoutly, Americans believe to have been inflicted upon them by the conduct of England during the war. Whether that conduct involved any breach of international duty such as to furnish them with a right to reparation, may well be questioned—what cannot be questioned is that it cost them terribly dear, and that they believe it to have cost them dearer. Apart from the plundering and burning by Confederate cruisers, there can be no doubt that the escape of these vessels from England, transferred in great part to England herself the carrying trade of the United States; and the blow thus dealt upon their mercantile marine appears to be one from which recovery is most difficult. Nor can there be any doubt but that the royal proclamation of neutrality gave in important respects assistance and encouragement to the rebel cause, or what Americans consider, with what sound reason may well be disputed, that to this alone or mainly it was owing that the rebellion was able to make head at all. The injuries thus sustained, or believed to have been sustained by the United States, do not make their demands just; but they constitute an important reason why England should consider those demands with the most careful attention, and should do all that can possibly be done, consistently with her own rights and true interests, to heal the gaping wounds, material and mental, which, however unintentionally, her hand has made.

CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Another consideration, of no trifling importance, is the character of the American people. Let any one consider the history, and, above all, the recent history of that nation. There is nothing, in modern times at least, with which it will not, for moral grandeur, favorably compare. An insurrection, formidable not only in numbers, but in foreign sympathy, and in the possession of almost all the disciplined forces and material of war, sprang suddenly into fierce and ominous life. It was no question between slavery and freedom, (though that was a collateral issue,) but whether the vast dominion—the mighty fabric which was the pride of a free people, the admiration of the world, the refuge of liberty, and full of bright promise for the future of mankind—should stand firm on its pedestal or be shivered into fragments at their feet. Surprised and betrayed, disarmed and friendless, the nation never faltered. For long months it encountered with raw levies the disciplined forces of the South—for long months there poured from every loyal State the flower of the American youth, abandoning home, comfort, and prosperous industry to meet almost certain destruction in their country's cause. In ever-increasing numbers the untrained soldiers of liberty pressed forward at her call to fill with their lives the deadly interval required to redress the balance of the strife. When at last the tide turned, and victory declared for numerical force submitted to gradual discipline, no vengeful exultation marked her advent. Calmly, firmly, and thoroughly the great work was done. And when it ceased, the passionate excesses which have been the usual retinue of such triumphs were looked for by the world in vain. The people which had satisfied so grandly the test of adversity, passed still more grandly through the terrible ordeal of success. Not one drop of blood was shed in revenge for treachery and rebellion more pernicious and worse-founded than any which the world has seen. In sadness rather than in triumph, when the fight was done, the nation set itself resolutely to grapple with the difficulties which the fight had bred. No lust of military glory, no intoxication of military success, ruffled the steady current of that beneficent toil. Having saved their country, the vast triumphant hosts were hosts no more. The transformation was complete; the fierce and daring soldier became at once the quiet, industrious citizen; the Government, full armed for desperate resistance or majestic conquest, became the peaceful, conscientious laborer for a people's good. Now it is of course possible that a nation may have shown itself to be the possessor of so much wisdom and nobleness, and yet act unjustly toward a foreign State. But a claim, not destitute of all foundation, and persistently put forward in a temperate and conciliatory tone by the unanimous voice of a nation such as this, cannot be set aside as the product of mere arrogant impertinence, malignant hostility, or perverse self-delusion. It may be a claim, in the opinion of those upon whom it is made, quite inadmissible; it cannot be one which is no fit subject for impartial adjudication. The American people, thus calm in judgment, moderate in self-assertion, just and humane in spite of every temptation, zealous for the right, yet merciful to the perpetrators of wrong, is under the firm impression, whether well or ill-founded, that it is bound in justice to itself to demand reparation for certain acts of a foreign Power. Upon this reparation, however, it does not insist; it only asks that some authority should be named by both parties who may pronounce upon its justice. The character of the proposition and of the proposer alike seem to counsel compliance.

FEELING IN AMERICA TOWARD ENGLAND.

Another consideration which should influence in an important degree the decision of England upon this question is the feeling with which she is regarded by the American people. Vulgarity is not confined to Europe; and to envy, disparage, and vilify England is characteristic of American vulgarity. But to any one who will look a little below the surface, and take his impression of American opinion from other sources than rowdy newspapers, it must be evident that the great heart of the nation—the aggregate of thought and feeling which have made her what she is—yearns for sympathy and amity with ours. There is in the people of the United States a reverence, an admiration, even a filial affection, for the nation from which they have never forgotten that they sprang, which long years of mutual misunderstanding, recrimination and suspicion have been unable to subdue. The people of the United States believe, rightly or wrongly, that we have inflicted upon them a grievous wrong, for which, by some means or other, it is incumbent on them if they can to obtain redress; but whoever has had an opportunity of observing them at all must see that it is by a sense of justice, and not by an impulse of vengeance or hostility, that their course is steered; and that if this dispute could be settled by arbitration, they would, though the decision of the arbitrator should be in our favor, welcome it with satisfaction as that which would obtain for them, without sacrifice of national rights or interests, the long-sought and intensely-valued friendship of England.

The object of this paper has been, first, to explain as clearly as possible the present position of the controversy; and, secondly, to inquire what ought to be the course taken by Great Britain as respects the solution which, or something like, it seems necessary for her either to accept, or to reject without hope of a final understanding. It is hardly to be imagined that the proposition for renewed negotiation, which must come from the United States, will be long delayed. And there is ground for confident hope that the fairness and moderation which have marked the recent conduct of the case by the English Government, aided by the good sense and enlightened patriotism of the English people as represented by a reformed Parliament, will before long bring about the consummation so ardently desired on both sides of the Atlantic—the reconciliation of great and kindred nations too long estranged.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A Novel Dispute Relative to the Right of Arrest—A Test Case.

Considerable discussion is going on at present in National Guard circles relative to the proceedings instituted by BENJAMIN H. YARD, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, who seeks redress against certain military officers, for having ordered a Court-martial, under the decision of which he was thrown into prison.

The facts in the case are by no means peculiar, though the proceedings are somewhat novel in their character. It appears that Mr. YARD joined the Seventy-first Regiment about a year ago, under the impression, as he alleges, that he was to be simply an honorary member, and would not be required to do military duty, a position wholly incompatible with the provisions of the law governing the National Guard. With this idea, Mr. YARD neglected to do any duty, though repeatedly summoned to do so, and was finally cited before a Court-martial presided over by Major EUGENE E. EUNSON. He appeared before the Court and made answer to the charges of neglect of duty, that he did not consider himself a bona fide member of the organization, and, as is understood, acted in a somewhat defiant manner. His excuse was not accepted, as his enlistment papers were properly filled up, and were signed by Mr. YARD, who thereby placed himself under military control. A fine of [illegible] was imposed by the Court, which he refused to pay, and neglected to avail himself of the law by making a proper and temperate appeal to the Brigadier commanding the brigade. Mr. YARD was finally arrested in October last by Major LEUBERSCHER, Marshal of the regiment, on the order of Gen. WM. WARD and Major EUNSON, and he was imprisoned for non-payment of the fine.

Since that time the matter had remained unnoticed, and was only revived by the unexpected arrest of Majors EUNSON and LEUBERSCHER, on complaint of Mr. YARD, for false imprisonment, made last month before Judge CARDOZO, who issued the order of arrest. Why the order was permitted to lie idle so long is not known, though it was shrewdly suspected that the idea was to seize the officers named, as well as Gen. WARD, at an unguarded moment, when they would be unable to secure prompt bail, so that they might be compelled to go to Ludlow-street Jail for at least one night. Gen. WARD happened to be temporarily out of town when the descent was made, so the movement proved only partially successful.

Naturally enough the action of Mr. YARD made some stir, though only a few soreheads in the National Guard, were pleased with the result, as all good and conscientious members of the organization are of the opinion that such high-handed proceedings will never aid delinquent members. Great sympathy is already expressed for the officers who suffered at the hands of Mr. YARD, as they only performed the duties of their positions, in a wholly dispassionate and unpersonal manner.

As it stands at present, the New-York State National Guard is a model organization, and military men throughout the country invariably look to it for example and guidance in the matter of formation and regulation of armed and uniformed militia. What little has ever been done in the way of organizing a national militia, has been in the direction of extending our militia system throughout the length and breadth of the land. Indeed, it was in furtherance of this great idea that our militia received the name of "National Guard." As a military organization the New-York State militia must be governed by strict military law, else the whole fabric will naturally fall to pieces through a lack of discipline. But it will be said the laws of the National Guard, as they stand at present, are very arbitrary and repugnant to the general principles of our civil Government. The only reply that can be made to this is that all military law is arbitrary, and it is necessary that it should be so, and this fact was fully acceded to and concurred in during our late war as eminently proper. Is is a natural deduction, therefore, that the laws governing the National Guard should be as arbitrary now as in time of war, or there is no use for laws at all.

Many persons of sober mind and unbiased judgment consider this power of imprisonment as conferred by the law, to be an element of weakness in the organization of our militia, and one which will eventually lead to the demoralization if not disbandment of the entire body of National Guard troops. At first sight this view would seem a natural one, though it is soon dispelled by investigation, for the law will be found to be expressive only upon those who have heedlessly entered the organization and subsequently refuse or neglect to perform the duty they know full well they are liable to be called on to perform.

Now let us consider this question in all its bearings, taking care, however, to give the military side a fair show. Chapter 477 of the laws of 1862 is an act to provide for the enrollment of militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York and for the public defense. In section 1 of this law it is declared that all able-bodied white male citizens and persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting, among other classes, those who have performed military duty in the national or State service.

Section 29 provides that "the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this State—who is the Governor of the State—shall organize and arrange the same, and the districts therefor, into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, batteries and companies, and cause the same to be numbered as nearly in conformity to the laws of the United States as local circumstances and the public convenience may permit."

Section 35 states that "the organization of the National Guard shall conform to the provisions of the laws of the United States, and their system of discipline and exercise shall conform as nearly as may be to that of the Army of the United States as it now is or may hereafter be prescribed by Congress."

Subsequent sections provide for the equipment and uniforming of the members of the regular militia, the State being obliged to furnish two uniforms during the term of service, and members electing to uniform themselves are allowed commutation therefor. In return for the privileges accorded members of the militia, and the expense accruing to the State in supporting the organization, each member is required to perform a requisite amount of military duty, in the shape of a certain number of drills and parades.

The law in section 150 also provides that "Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of any uniformed company, who shall unnecessarily neglect to appear on the days, at the time and place appointed for such duty, agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall be subject to such fines and penalties as are hereinafter provided.

In sections 173 and 174, the Code states that "the military forces of this State, when in the actual service of the State in time of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowances for clothing as are or may hereafter be established by law for the army of the United States; and there shall be paid to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as shall be specially ordered to attend encampments and sea and lake coast defense duty."

It is understood that the military authorities at Albany purpose making this a final test case, in order that the future members of the National Guard may have no excuse for neglect of duty, which they voluntarily assume in hopes of securing certain advantages, and immunity from citizen obligations. Judge-Advocate-General CRAIG has received instructions to protect Gen. WARD, Major EMERSON and Marshal LENBERSCHER, and he held a consultation yesterday with these officers and Major SCHIEFFELIN, the Judge-Advocate of the First Brigade. The opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General is understood to be that Mr. YARD has spoiled his case by arresting his superior officers, as he had other and more military methods of obtaining redress, if in any way misused, by those he accuses of false imprisonment.

The case will probably be an interesting one in its future developments.

Chess—The Shortest Game of the Season.

Capt. MACKENZIE gives a knight to the President of the Boston Chess Club, and checkmates him in seven moves.

REMOVE WHITE K. KNIGHT FROM THE BOARD.

MACKENZIE. White.	PRESIDENT. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. B to Q B 4.	K Kt to B 3.
3. P to Q 4.	Kt takes P.
4. P takes P.	Kt takes B P. (a)
5. Castles. (b)	Kt takes Q. (c)
6. B takes B P ch.	K moves.
7. Q B mates.	

(a) The capture of this pawn was injudicious; he should have developed his game.
(b) A masterly move and the best on the board.
(c) Tempting, but fatal.

The Steamer Florida Released—Judge Blatchford's Reasons for Dismissing the Government Libel.

The libel in the case of the steamer *Florida*, against which vessel the Government brought action for her condemnation on the ground that she was being fitted out for a hostile expedition against Spain in violation of the Neutrality laws, was dismissed by Judge BLATCHFORD at the United States District Court, yesterday.

Judge BLATCHFORD held that there was no evidence showing that the vessel was being fitted out as a cruiser against Spanish commerce or, in fact, for any hostile expedition against Spain, or that she was fitted out for war purposes at all, it being simply shown that arms, munitions of war, and military stores were openly and without any attempt at secrecy shipped on board of her as cargo, as they could legally be shipped on board of any vessel, and were merely a mercantile venture seeking a market in a neutral port. Marshal SHARPE was ordered to release the *Florida* and her cargo from custody.

THE WATCHMAN'S FATAL SHOT.

Trial of Valentine Riechel for Murder—He is Found Guilty of Manslaughter in the Third Degree, and Sentenced to Four Years in Sing Sing.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding, VALENTINE RIECHEL was placed on his trial, charged with the murder of CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, on the night of the 5th of September last. It will be remembered that on the night of the alleged murder, the deceased was near the store of which the prisoner was the watchman, in Washington-street, and while the former was talking with some girls, the prisoner came out of the store, and almost immediately fired the fatal shot.

There were but few challenges to jurors either on the part of the people or the prisoner, and the following-named jurors were quickly impaneled: Garrett A. Wannmaker, sashes; Harvey S. Almy, china-ware; George W. Hall, dry goods; David M. Soris, dyer; Jonathan S. Bard, pens; Charles G. Child, hardware; Henry Carlough, Simon Baum; baskets; Walter V. Joyce, grocer; Stephen T. Gordon, pianos; Francis Payson, merchant, and William Lathers, hardware.

MARY A. MARSHAL was the first witness sworn on behalf of the prosecution, and testified as follows: On the night of the shooting she met the deceased with whom she was acquainted under the awning of BABBITT's soap factory, in Washington-street; deceased began to waltz with her; while he was doing so the prisoner came out of the store, and asked the deceased what he was doing there; the deceased said, "Nothing;" the prisoner then called the deceased some name, and advancing within a foot of the deceased, drew his pistol from his pocket and fired; he shot the deceased in the neck, and he died in a few minutes.

Cross-examined—Did not now state for the first time that she saw a pistol in the hand of the prisoner when he came out of the store; in waltzing, the witness and deceased bumped against the store door, out of which the prisoner came.

JOHN ELDER, of No. 57 Washington-street, testified that at the time of the shooting he was right opposite BABBITT's store; saw three or four persons standing at the door, and immediately saw the watchman came out and shoot; heard some one cry out that "Christy" HIGGINS was shot; the prisoner then went into the store; they removed HIGGINS across the street, and when they got him there he was dead.

Cross-examined—Did not see the pistol; did not remember saying before the Coroner that he saw the pistol; did see the prisoner's hand raised when he came out, as if holding a pistol; immediately on seeing the flash of the pistol, he also saw HIGGINS fall.

MARY HAY testified that on the night of the shooting, and at the same time she was about twenty yards from the parties; that the deceased, JANE SHIELDS, and she, were playing on the sidewalk, when she heard the shot, and found that HIGGINS was shot.

JANE SHIELDS corroborated the testimony of preceding witnesses as to the deceased waltzing under the awning, when the prisoner came out and fired; it was quite dark at the time, and she was on the opposite side of the street.

JOHN CROGAN corroborated the former testimony as to the shooting, and said that the prisoner fired immediately after coming out of the store.

Officer RAMSEY testified to the arrest, when the prisoner in reply to a question whether he knew he had shot a man, answered: "I could not help it; I dreamed I was a Prussian soldier, and that there was a lot of Frenchmen after me." On the way to the station-house witness again asked the prisoner why he did it; the prisoner answered that the deceased "had been always troubling him;" there were several of the workmen of BABBITT's in the store with the prisoner at the time he was arrested.

On cross-examination this witness said, although the prisoner did not speak English as glibly as an American, yet he had frequently spoken with him and always understood him; is not mistaken that the word the prisoner used in reference to the deceased was: "He troubled, or was troubling me;" paid particular attention to what he said.

MARTIN COONEY testified that he said the prisoner came out of the store with a pistol in one hand and a can in the other; saw the shooting, and saw the deceased carried across the street; saw the prisoner stand over the body for three minutes after the shooting, and then retreat into the store.

THOMAS SHIELDS only heard the report of the pistol, and saw the deceased carried across the street.

Dr. SHINE testified to the nature of the wound in the neck of the deceased, and that it was the cause of death, the ball having passed through the spinal column and severed it; the shirt of deceased was partially burned, and marks of powder were on his neck.

This closed the testimony on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE opened the case on behalf of the prisoner. The theory of the defense, as disclosed in Mr. HOWE's address, was, that the prisoner being on guard in the store of his employer, and in fear of burglars, heard a noise at the door; going to the door and opening it, with his pistol cocked in his right hand, he is run against by the deceased, and on the instant he pushes the prisoner back with his right hand, the pistol accidentally goes off, and the deceased is killed.

The prisoner was then placed on the stand, and testified in his own behalf, as follows: Lives at No. 39 Hopkins-street, Brooklyn; is married, and has seven children; was in the employ of BABBITT, the soap man; has been in such employ six years and three months—three years and three months as workman, the balance of the time as night-watchman; as such, he carried the pistol, and was every night in fear of burglars; at nine o'clock on this night, he heard a noise at the door of the store; went to the door, heard a great noise, turned back and took the pistol from where it was hanging, went to the door and opened it; as soon as he opened the door, he saw two men running toward him; he was very much frightened, thinking robbers were coming; the deceased said: "I don't care for you, you"—(using a vile phrase;) he pushed him back, and the pistol went off itself; never saw or knew the deceased before that night, and had no ill-feeling toward him; the policeman told him to go with him; the officer asked him why he had shot the deceased; he replied he didn't mean to shoot him, that the loafers all the time got him into trouble.

On cross-examination he testified he had been in the country twenty-three years; was a tailor before he worked for BABBITT; understands English pretty well, but could not understand anything said in Court; he talked with the officer in English as well as he could; he did nothing more than shove the man back with his right hand, in which the pistol was; thinks the deceased was about as tall as he (witness) is; saw one woman there at the time; from half-past five in the evening to seven in the morning he kept watch, and slept during the day.

HENRY HERMAN, foreman to Mr. BABBITT, testified that the prisoner was night watchman, and at night everything was in his charge; the prisoner was always regarded as a good, faithful man; it was his excellent character which got him the position, which is one of great responsibility.

CHARLES H. KETCHAM, cashier for Mr. BABBITT, testified that the prisoner was always regarded as a peaceable and worthy man.

Five or six other witnesses were produced who testified to the uniform good character, peaceableness of disposition and fidelity of the prisoner.

This closed the evidence in the case, and Mr. HOWE summed up in an earnest and forcible argument on behalf of the prisoner, in which he contended that the evidence was conclusive that the killing was involuntary, laying great stress on the prisoner's good conduct, his faithfulness to his trust and guard of his master's property, his wife and seven children there present in Court, his employer's appreciation of his fidelity by employing counsel in his behalf, supporting his family during the ordeal through which he was passing, sending his employes to bear testimony to the prisoner's good character, and being absent himself only because of sickness. He laid much stress on the facts testified to, that the deceased was unknown to the prisoner, and that the testimony of Dr. SHINE as to the neck of the deceased being burned by the powder, confirmed the story of the prisoner that the pistol went off while he was pushing back the deceased.

District-Attorney GARVIN followed on behalf of the people, and labored to impress on the minds of the jury that no attack had been made on the prisoner, or the store he guarded, by the deceased; that deceased had three men with him in the store, and therefore had nothing to fear from burglars. He also dwelt on the fact testified to by the prisoner himself, that he went to the door with a can in one hand and his pistol in the other. This testimony, he contended, contradicted itself, as under such circumstances the prisoner could not open the door, while it confirmed the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution that he drew his pistol after he got outside the door.

Judge CARDOZO, in his charge, gave the jury instructions as to the facts they must find to either convict or acquit. To convict of murder they must find that the pistol was fired by the prisoner with an intent to kill, and it mattered not whether that intent was formed before or at the instant of the shooting. If, according to the prisoner's theory, they should find that with the pistol in his hand, but without intent to shoot, he pushed the deceased, and that in doing so the prisoner was culpably negligent, then they might convict him of manslaughter in the fourth degree. In any aspect of the case they could only find him guilty of murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the fourth degree, or acquit him.

The jury, after an absence of two hours, and contrary to the tenor of the Judge's charge, brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Testimonial to Police Commissioner Henry Smith—A Service of Silver to be Presented.

The friends of Police Commissioner HENRY SMITH, political and otherwise, have recently been engaged in collecting funds wherewith to present him a testimonial of their regard, and, having been successful in their efforts, the affair will culminate on Monday evening next. It was at first proposed to honor him with a coterie ball at the Academy, but this plan was rejected. It is now designed to present Mr. SMITH with an elegant service of silver, already procured, the cost of which is about $5,000. The presentation ceremonies will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel on the evening above-named. A dinner will first be served, for which 200 tickets have been issued, after which the silver will be presented with appropriate remarks by Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. The number of subscribers to the fund has reached 150, and the total amount thus far subscribed $7,500.

"A MERE MATTER OF FORM."

Important Suit Against the City—How a Simple Old Man Lost His Title to Property Worth $200,000—A Quit Claim Given "Just as a Mere Matter of Form."

A suit involving facts of considerable interest was commenced yesterday in Part II. of the Superior Court, in this City, before Judge FREEDMAN. The action was brought in the name of RUSSELL D. MINER, to recover damages from the City amounting to $200,000, as the value of certain property taken and sold by the Corporation as its own, but the title to which, plaintiff claimed, was vested in him. From the pleadings and evidence so far presented in the case, the facts seem to be substantially as follows: The property, the value of which is in question, is a strip about twenty-five feet wide just south of Seventy-eighth-street, and extending from Fourth to Fifth avenue. The property was originally a part of the common lands of the City, and by it conveyed to DAVID WAGSTAFF, in the year 1801, from whom it descended through intermediate conveyances to the plaintiff in the action, subject to certain mortgages. These mortgages were foreclosed while the property was still in plaintiff's possession, and thereby, as he supposed, his title was extinguished. It turned out, however, that the mortgages did not cover all the property which was conveyed by the original grant to WAGSTAFF, and which had descended to the plaintiff. At the time of the conveyance to WAGSTAFF the property was bounded on the north by an old street thirty feet wide. This street was subsequently closed and Seventy-eighth-street opened, which included but five feet of the original thirty-feet street. The remaining strip of twenty-five feet having been abandoned by the Corporation, as no longer dedicated to public uses, the plaintiff claims that it thereby reverted to him as the owner in fee, and not having been covered by the mortgages under which his title was sought to be foreclosed, he became thereupon vested with the ownership in fee. It further appears that in the year 1866, subsequent to such closing of the thirty-feet street, and the opening of Seventy-eighth-street, the City sold lots at public auction, bordering on the strip, and gave titles which included it, but one of the parties purchasing having made the necessary searches, discovered this defect, and refused to accept the conveyance. The City then employed the firm of J. H. & S. RIKER to complete the title, and these parties, or some one representing them, prepared a quit-claim deed from the plaintiff to the City, and searching out the old man, who was a grocery clerk somewhere over in the Ninth Ward, the innocent possessor of all this wealth, presented him the deed, and stating to him that it was "but a mere matter of form" got him to sign it, and then, as the messenger passed out of the store, he kindly pressed $25 into the old man's hand as a small gratuity, or mere acknowledgment of his courtesy in completing the "matter of form." Coming to be apprised of the true facts, however, the plaintiff's title is now set up against the City, and the $25 conveyance is sought to be set aside on the ground of fraud in its procurement. The City sets up a general denial of title in the plaintiff, and will contend that the property was not included in the original grant, and, even if it was, the plaintiff is concluded by his quit-claim deed, executed to the City. The case will probably occupy several days. Mr. BROWN and LUTHER R. MARSH, as counsel represent the plaintiff. A. J. VANDERPOEL, of the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, and ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, have charge of the interests of the City.

The Farrell Libel Suit—The Case for the Prosecution Closed.

The criminal proceedings instituted by Mr. CHARLES H. FARRELL, late editor of the *Evening Free Press*, against Judge THOMAS A. LEDWITH, JAMES O'BRIEN, Ex-Sheriff, Congressman FOX and JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, registered proprietors of that journal, on a charge of libel, came on yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge COX. The ground of action, as already stated in the TIMES, originated in an article which appeared in the *Free Press* of the 14th December, alleging that Mr. FARRELL's dismissal from the paper was necessitated by his habitual intemperance, the perversion of his position as editor to the gratification of private revenge, and general mismanagement of his trust. Messrs. LEVINE and WOLFF appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. HATCH conducted the defense. A certificate of the incorporation of the *Free Press* Association was handed in in evidence as well as a copy of the alleged libel. Mr. CHARLES R. COLTON, of No. 337 West Thirty-fifth-street, testified that he had been for a number of years engaged in the newspaper business; on the 14th December, purchased a copy of the paper containing this article; had previously been engaged in the office as cashier and bookkeeper, and knew that the average daily receipts from sales was from $25 to $30; knew that the defendants were the publishers of the paper, and that Mr. FARRELL was editor.

Cross-examined by Mr. HATCH—Have you seen him intoxicated? Objected to.

Mr. HATCH maintained that under the Constitution of 1846, article 1, section 8, he was empowered, in an action of this description, to prove the truth in evidence, and if Mr. FARRELL, as he alleged, was customarily intoxicated, it was admissible.

Mr. LEVINE said that even if Mr. FARRELL was guilty of gross intoxication, it was not receivable in evidence.

The objection was overruled, and the witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. SAMUEL S. HART, Superintendent of the Independent Press Rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Spruce-street, testified that the defendants had their printing executed at his office; the agreement was entered into with Mr. FARRELL, but payments were made by Mr. BENNETT; the bills were made in the name of the *Free Press* Association; he published the paper of the 14th December last, and remembered seeing the manuscript of the article in the composing-rooms; the ordinary number of copies of the paper published was 3,500.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL here stated, in justice to Mr. O'BRIEN, that the latter had no share in the Association, and Mr. LEVINE, on the part of the prosecutor, moved that his name be dropped out of the case.

The motion was refused, and the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. HATCH then applied for the dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that no evidence of malice was proved on behalf of Mr. FARRELL.

Mr. LEVINE asserted that the publication of the article in the journal was evidence of malice, and cited the cases of LITTLEJOHN *vs.* GREELEY, and FRY *vs.* BENNETT, in support of his argument.

Judge SHANDLEY denied the motion for a dismissal, and adjourned the case to 2 o'clock today.

Annual Meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club.

The annual meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, was held at their boat-house, foot of Christopher-street, North River, on Tuesday evening last. This was the Atalanta's twenty-third annual meeting, the Club having been organized during the Winter of 1847-8, and they now enjoy the proud distinction of being the oldest rowing club in American waters. Nearly fifty members were in attendance, and the annual reports proved the Club to be in the most prosperous condition. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, the vote being unanimous in every instance:

President, Ransom Parker, Jr.; Vice-President, Wm. H. Webster; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Treasurer, John King; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Mainland; Captain, Russel Withers, M. D.; Lieutenant, Leander Waterbury; Board of Trustees—W. H. Webster, George F. Busselle, Seth H. Noyes, J. King, and L. Waterbury; Committee on Repairs—George T. Ackerson, James Watson, and M. B. Cox. It may be gratifying to the Atalanta's many friends, especially to those who take a pride in the Club's established rowing reputation, to be told that they will probably place a racing crew upon the waters in every respect qualified to sustain, and, if possible, add to their long record of creditable victories.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Judge Blatchford.

Nos.
158—William A. Smith et al. vs. steamer Minnehaha.
94—G. W. Leavitt et al. vs. Geo. W. Jewett et al.
127—George W. Wilson et al. vs. steam tug James Roy.

Nos.
159—J. W. Anderson vs. schr. W. B. Morse.
32—Knapp & Ferdon vs. schooner Caroline.
18—W. W. Tapscott vs. steam-boat G. H. Starbuck.
35—Jose De Revera et al. vs. Mariner A. Wilder.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned to Friday, the 13th inst., at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
78—Everett vs. Garrison.
97—Soc. for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Grinnon.
98—McCreery vs. Long Island Bank.
114—Gardiner vs. The Mayor of N. Y., &c.
127—Kellogg vs. Cutter.

Nos.
128—Same vs. Same.
129—In re Winter for Removal of Birdsall.
130—In re Trust Deed of Winter.
139—Wright vs. Wright.
167—Ross, Jr., vs. Deutsch.
178—Hamilton vs. Bays.

The call commences at No. 214—In re Richard Weeks vs. Samuel A. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M., on account of the continued session of the Oyer and Terminer.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
156—Oddie vs. Goodyear.
1474—Horn vs. The American Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New-York.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.
236—Drake vs. Barstow, Pres., &c.
1884—Smith vs. Sinsheimer.
1906—Zimmerman vs. Schrenfeldt.
248—Brett vs. N. American Steam-ship Co.
260—Wright vs. Holbrook.
258—Stagg vs. Cumberland and Penn Coal Co.
272—Stokes vs. Johnson.
24—Bliss vs. Levy.

Nos.
1752 (old)—McKnight vs. Devlin.
42—Bentz vs. Thurber.
44—Winter vs. McDermott.
56—National Bank of Fairhaven vs. Phenix Warehousing Co.
60—McMillan vs. Weckster.
62—Bray, Pres., vs. Putnam.
64—Bray, Pres., vs. Abby D. Putnam.
66—Bray, Pres., vs. Hulbert.
68—Bray, Pres., vs. Cotton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1173—[illegible] vs. [illegible]
93—Millan vs. Graham.
1043—[illegible] vs. [illegible]
97—Costello vs. Casey.
307—Myron vs. Third-avenue Railroad.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
73—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.

Nos.
451—Alexandar vs. Bleecker-street Railroad.
467—Tiedemann vs. O'Brien.
163—Freny vs. O'Brien.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
279—Solomon vs. Holzwasser.
297—Filley vs. Gilman.
449—Alger vs. Vanderpool.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
546—Mendelsohn vs. Stein
570—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.
442—Keim vs. McCormack.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
506—Simonson vs. Walker
576—Justh vs. Nat. Bank of Commonwealth.
374—Harrison vs. Tinker.
1172—[illegible] vs. [illegible]
594—Klein vs. Young.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
384—Sayles vs. Collins.

Nos.
608—Harris vs. O'Brien.
350—Norris vs. Kohler.
320—Boston Coal Mfg. Co. vs. Packer.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
136—Funke vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
414—Gibson vs. Spratt.
78—Water Com'rs of Detroit vs. Burr.
388—Caspar vs. O'Brien.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Cause on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4915—Forbes vs. Dodd.
4752—Angero vs. Ertle.
4423—Berge vs. Goldman.
4770—Alster vs. Drinkhaus
4602—Wolf vs. White.
4825—McReynolds vs. Eiseman.
4826—Pinckney vs. Aldrich
4827—Nelson vs. Belton.

Nos.
4828—Estell vs. Trundy.
4829—Foly vs. Faliaha.
4830—Gardner vs. Welsh.
4831—Cohen vs. Rosenstock.
4837—Campbell, Jr., vs. Smith.
4838—Fonte vs. Courthnay.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4814—Ormsby vs. Sledge.
4430—Knapp vs. Keller.
4549—Hatch vs. Duggan.
4627—Brown vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
4710—Bissell vs. Sterling.
4671—Deppisch vs. Rushford.
4751—Speckhardt vs. Frabert.
4556—Cahill vs. Gallend.
4766—Hageman vs. Zecher.

Nos.
4636—Hunt vs. Frank.
4637—Same vs. Same.
4570—Same vs. Same.
4638—Stanfield vs. Frank.
4716—Derrickson vs. Orvis.
4791—McBride vs. Contrell.
4818—Schell vs. Taber.
4628—McKenzie vs. Devlin.
4712—Hodges vs. Aaron.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4832—Buck vs. Larby.
4833—Same vs. Same.
—Ackerman vs. Veille.

Nos.
—Le Barron vs. Platt.
—Same vs. Same.

COURT OF COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Jan. 12 is as follows: Nos. 32, 83, 84, 1, 16, 52, 57, 60, 4, 43, 48, 50, 51, 55, 56.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

By Judge Sutherland.

Platt *vs.* Lippman; Stricker *vs.* Nott; Sturges *vs.* Mott; orders granted.

Hance *vs.* Smith; report confirmed and order granted.

Potolofsky *vs.* Potolofsky; memoranda for counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 64.—*Liverpool and London Life and Fire Insurance Company vs. H. R. Oliver, Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*—Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.—The defendant in error, who was formerly Treasurer of Massachusetts, brought a bill in the Supreme Court of that State for an injunction restraining the plaintiff in error or their agents from the further prosecution of their business as an insurance company, until the payment of a tax of four per cent. upon their premiums of 1864. The tax was exacted under a law of the State, imposing it on all contracts made in the State of each fire, marine, and fire and marine insurance company incorporated under the laws of any Government or State other than one of the United States. The payment of the tax was resisted, on the grounds that the citizens of Massachusetts may carry on the same business in the State without the payment of such a tax; that under the Constitution of the United States citizens of other States may do the same, being entitled to the same privileges and immunities in Massachusetts as citizens of that State; that certain citizens of the State of New-York are members of the Company; and that, therefore, this Company are entitled to carry on the business of insurance in Massachusetts without being liable to the tax. It is also contended as another ground of defense, that the Company are composed in part of British subjects, that under the treaty between the two countries, British subjects have the privilege of trade and commerce within any of the United States. The State Court held that the Company must pay the tax, overruling their objections, and the cause thence comes here, the defendants in error relying upon the correctness of the decision below, and the plaintiffs in error insisting upon their defense on the merits there presented, and further arguing the technical point that they are not a corporation by the British laws, and are therefore not liable to the tax, under the phraseology of the Massachusetts act. It is contended that as they are not a corporation under the English law they cannot be regarded as such by the laws of other countries. To this the defendants in error answer that while it is true such companies are not corporations under the British laws, still, as they have conferred upon them all the essential qualities and privileges of corporations, they are such in fact, and must be so held in our Courts.

B. R. Curtis and J. G. Abbott for plaintiff in error; Charles Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Edward Hewlett vs. The Steam Ferry-boat Lydia.—This was an action to recover damages for the loss of the libelant's sloop, the *N. Cobb*, which was sunk on the 10th of December, 1869, off shore, at the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, together with her cargo, furniture &c. The ferry-boat *Lydia*, as shown by the evidence taken yesterday, was making her first trip of the day in question from Weehawken to Fifty-second-street, and, as claimed by the libelant, was going at such a fast rate of speed that if she had not struck the *Cobb*, which had a light up at the time, she would have run on the rocks near where the sloop was anchored. The defense contended that the sloop was not anchored in a proper place, and that the persons who had charge of her were negligent. Decision was reserved.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

WANT OF CONSIDERATION IN A CONTRACT—COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Van Pelt vs. Cooper.—This action was brought to recover $300 from the defendant under the following circumstances: As long ago as 1866 the plaintiff, Dr. Van Pelt, was the President, and the defendant, Cooper, was the Secretary of the Atlantic Savings Bank, in this City. In that year the defendant, wishing to visit Europe, made an arrangement, whereby, during his three months' absence, his salary was to be continued to him. His salary was $4,000 per annum; Of the $1,000 for the three months' absence, $500 was to be paid by the bank, and $300 by the defendant to Dr. Van Pelt, who consented to act as and perform the duties of Secretary to the corporation.

Dr. Van Pelt testified that the defendant agreed to pay him $300, in addition to the $500 from the bank, in consideration of his performing the duties of Secretary while Mr. Cooper was absent. He also claimed that he had given up a lucrative business as medical practitioner, for the purpose of attending to the duties of the Secretary.

When the testimony on the part of the plaintiff was closed, a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, which was granted by Judge GROSS, on the ground that there was no valid or legal consideration for the promise to pay the $300, for the recovery of which the suit was brought.

For plaintiff, Mr. J. H. V. Arnold; for the defendant, Mr. B. K. Phelps.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Neilson.

SUIT TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE.

Joseph Strohmeyer vs. Annie Nelson, Peter Nelson and John Ruck.—This was an action brought to foreclose a mortgage given by Nelson to Ruck, and subsequently transferred by the latter to the plaintiff. The defense claimed that the mortgage was void, because of the usurious interest exacted by Strohmeyer. Ruck, it appears, was applied to by defendant for a loan, and not having money gave his note for $2,815, which was discounted. It was for this note the mortgage was given. As a witness in the case Mr. Ruck testified that the mortgage was in part payment of a note for $3,542, which Nelson should have taken up. Instead of this Nelson gave Mr. Ruck $400 toward it and Mr. Ruck took up the note. Mr. Nelson, also a witness, testified that the note for $3,542 was discounted when it was made, a portion being retained to pay a paint bill of Nelson & Fordham's, and the remainder was paid to Mr. Ruck in cash. He also claimed that the mortgage had nothing to do with the note for $3,542. The jury found for the plaintiff for full amount claimed, that the mortgage was given for the note of $3,542, and that there was no usury in the mortgage.

Paine & New for plaintiff; Edward McCarthy for defendants Nelson.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	108⅜
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108⅜
49,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	107⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108
150,000	do. b3	108⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old	64¼
10,000	do.	64⅛
10,000	do.	64¼
15,000	do.	64⅛
22,000	do.	64¼
53,000	Tenn. 6s, new	64⅛
55,000	do.	64¼
5,000	Virginia 6s, new	62
1,000	Georgia 7s	87
2,000	Ga. 7s Gold bs.	93¼
2,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	61
1,000	do.	60¾
20,000	do. b60	61¼
20,000	do. b60	61
1,000	do. Apl. & Oct.	61¾
8,000	Missouri 6s	89¾
5,000	do.	89¼
1,000	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jos. Iss.	88⅜
1,000	Erie 3d	89¼
2,000	Erie 5th	79¼
7,000	Pac. 7s G. by Mo.	96
3,000	M. So. S. F. bs.	98¼
14,000	U. Pac. 1st	73¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. bs.	106
1,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84
5,000	T. & W. c. bds.	82½
1,000	Gt. West. 2d	81
5,000	C., C. & I. C., 1st	82
5,000	N. Miss., 1st bds.	84
10,000	N. Y. C. & Hud.	88¾
500	do.	88⅜
500	do. bet. call	88⅝
200	do.	88½
900	Ohio & Miss. R.	30¾
3,700	do.	30⅜
3,200	do.	30½
50	do.	30⅝
10	Bank of N. Amer.	103⅛
40	Merchants' Bank	113
34	West. Un. Tel.	45⅜
400	do. bet. call	45¼
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	41¼
600	do. bet. call	41⅛
900	do.	41⅜
100	do. b10	41¼
100	Boston W. P. b60	19⅝
100	Del. & H. C. Co. b.c.	122⅝
220	Adams Ex. Co.	66
200	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	92¾
100	do.	92¼
20	do.	92⅝
600	do. bet. call	92½
100	do. b3	92¾
100	Erie Railway	21¾
100	do.	21⅝
620	Reading Railroad	100
300	do. bet. c. b10	99⅜
200	do.	99⅞
654	L. S. & Mich. So.	93⅛
100	do. bet. call	93⅜
100	do. s30	93
300	Union Pac. R.	13¾
100	do.	13⅝
100	Panama R. bet. c.	78
20	Ill. Cen. Railroad	139
500	Clev. & Pitts. R. b3	105
100	Chi. & N. West. R.	72¼
100	do.	72½
500	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	82⅝
50	do.	82¼
100	do. bet. call	82⅜
100	do.	82
600	N. J. Cen. R.	104
10	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
200	do.	105⅞
50	do.	105¾
200	Mil. & St. P. R. b10	51
200	do. b3	51
38	N. Jersey R.	119
220	Morris & Ess. R.	88¼
185	do.	88
200	do. bet. call	88⅛
100	H. & St. J. Pref.	101
82	C., C., Cin. & Ind. R.	87
200	C., C. Ind. Cen. R.	18
10	Del., Lac. & W. R.	105

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new b3	107⅜
5,000	do.	107¼
1,500	do. c.	107¼
1,000	do.	107⅜
5,000	do.	107¼
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c.	108⅛
5,000	do.	108
15,000	do. b3	108
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	107⅜
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛
2,500	do.	107⅜
5,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. T.	18
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	60
10,000	do.	60¼
1,000	do. Apl. & Oct.	62
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	22
1,000	La. 6s, Levee Bs.	70
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	90⅜
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	82
3,000	Ohio & Miss. con. bonds	86
100	West. Un. Tel.	45¼
200	Pacific Mail	41⅜
100	Adams Express	66
100	do. b. c.	66¼
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. R., s30	92⅜
900	do. b. c.	92⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	36¼
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	88⅜
2,000	do.	88⅝
100,000	do. b. c.	88¼
200	Reading s10	99⅞
600	L. S. & Mich. So.	93⅜
300	do.	93¼
100	do. b10	93½
2800	do. b. c. b3	93¼
2300	do.	93⅛
1000	Un. Pac. R.	13⅝
100	do. b30	13¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	105
200	Chic. & N. W.	72¾
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	83¼
300	do.	82⅝
400	Mich. Central	117¾
800	Chic. & R. I.	106¼
300	do. s3	106⅝
100	do. b. c.	106½
200	N. J. Cen.	104
200	Mil. & St. P.	51½
300	do.	51⅝
100	do. b30	51½
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72
100	Tol., W. & W.	59
300	Ohio & Miss.	30⅜
200	do.	30½
10	Morris & Essex	88¼
100	H. & St. Joseph Pf.	101
500	Col. C. & Ind. C.	18
112	C. C., Cin. & Ind. b. c.	86⅛

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were generally firm this forenoon, and the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange quite buoyant on New-York Central and most of the Western Roads. Of the latter the heaviest purchases ran upon Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi, the price of Lake Shore touching 93¾ and Ohios 31 ₱ cent. The advance in prices, however, brought to embarrassment two or three young houses in the Street who had been operating too largely on the *Bearish* side of the account for some weeks past, for their means, and were unable to deliver their Stocks or to advance proper margins on the present rise in the market, and the discovery of this state of things created a panic in prices which was hardly recovered from in the Long Room to the close of business. Some of the *Bulls* who supposed themselves *long* of Lake Shore, &c., find their accounts *short* by the amount of Stock not delivered by the recent sellers. The Scrip of the New-York Central, as well as the Stock, was in large demand, and rose to 88¾ ₱ cent. Both the St. Paul Stocks were in active demand at advancing figures, and Chicago and Rock Island advanced to 106¾ ₱ cent. A more important rise occurred in New-Jersey Central ex-Scrip Dividend, which came off at the close of last week. The sales ran up to 104 ₱ cent. The Morris and Essex Road, in the same neighborhood, advanced to 88¾ ₱ cent. In the Miscellaneous Stocks the activity continued in Pacific Mail at about last night's figures. Western Union Telegraph steady. The North-west Stocks firm in price, but the offerings light.

In the department of the Public Funds and State Bonds another considerable business was done, though the former left off duller than yesterday, and a small fraction lower on most of the 5-20s. The Treasury bought $1,000,000 at noon of the following Brokers, on a total offering of $3,250,000. This offering was larger than expected, and had a partial influence against the subsequent market:

AWARDS OF BONDS—JAN. 11.

Frank & Gans.	
$150,000, '65, n.	107.44
100,000, '65, o.	107.45
50,000, '64	107.45
Marx & Co.	
50,000, c., '65, n.	107.43
50,000, c., '65	107.45
28,350, c., '65	107.46
20,000, r., '65	107.41
2,300, r., '65, o.	107.40
7,500, c., '64	107.40
Cushman & Co.	
100,000, c., '65, n.	107.39
Whithouse & Co.	
157,000, r., '62	107.42
Humbert Bros.	
65,000, c., '64	107.44
5,000, r., '62	107.44
3,520, r., '65, n.	107.42
Hatch & Fisk.	
$4,300, c., '64	107.46
520, c., '65, o.	107.46
W. T. Hatch & Co.	
12,800, (lots,)	107.44
Farlee & Titus.	
300, c., '65, o.	107.45
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
47,400, c., '65, o.	107.39
15,600, r., '65	107.39
15,200, c., '65, n.	107.39
200, r.	107.39
7,000, r., '62	107.39
550, c., '62	107.39
3,000, r., '64	107.39
6,050, c., '64	107.39
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
93,450, (lots,)	107.31@46
Total	$1,000,000

The advance in Gold yesterday to 111@111¼ ₱ cent. brought out more offers to sell for cash than the market was disposed to take. The Gold for cash delivery was overabundant and 6@7 ₱ cent. Interest was paid to carry over balances. The sales left off 110⅞ ₱ cent. The Treasury paid out about $1,000,000 for January Interest today and will sell another $1,000,000 at noon to-morrow. The Customs receipts in Gold into the Treasury today were $411,000.

The Foreign Exchanges continued firm at 109¼@109½ for 60 days' London. The market for Money was easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Gold left off weak at 110⅞ ₱ cent. The Railway speculation maintained its general strength in the Long Room, and there was some buying in of Stocks for account of the Brokers who failed in their deliveries, as noticed above.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅛	109
United States 5-20s of 1867	108	107⅞
American Gold	111⅛	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	63¾
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅛	92⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅛	88⅜
Reading Railroad	99⅜	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	106⅜
North-west Common	71⅝	72⅜
North-west Preferred	82⅛	82⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅜	42
St. Paul Preferred	73	72⅞
St. Paul Common	50⅛	51⅛
Lake Shore	93	93⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	30⅛
Toledo and Wabash	49¼	49⅛
Western Telegraph	45⅜	45½
Erie	21⅛	21⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

Gold receipts	$535,071 51
Gold payments	569,424 20
Gold balance	62,916,239 78
Currency receipts	345,104 66
Currency payments	443,696 66
Currency balance	7,089,872 18
Customs	411,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	110⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	110⅜
5-20 coup., '62	109
5-20 coup., '64	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	108⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	107⅝
5-20 coup., '67	107⅝
5-20 coup., '68	108⅛
10 40 reg.	107⅛
10-40 coup.	107⅝
6s currency	110⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64
Va. 6s, old	65½
Va. 6s, new bds.	61
Va. 6s, reg., old	50¼
Georgia 6s	78
Ga. 7s, new bds.	88¼
Ga. 7s, gold bds.	93
N. C. 6s, old	44½
N. C. Funding Act, '66	26
N. C. new bds.	22½
N. C. special tax	16
S. C. new bds.	60½
Missouri 6s	89½
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88
Louisiana 6s	65¼
La. 6s, levee bds.	68
La. 8s, levee bds.	84
Connecticut 6s	100
Rhode Island 6s	99½
Alabama 8s	95
Ark. 6s, funded	56
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100¼
Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Ind. 5 ₱ cent., W. L.	100
Ind. 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	104¾
N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	104¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	102⅜
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	102⅜
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100
Erie 1st Ext.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	89¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102½
Harlem 1st	100
Har. Con. & S. F.	90¼
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	110
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98¾
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96
Cen. Pac. Bds.	90¼
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	73¾
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	55
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	35
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	83½
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	71½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	104½
Lack. & West. Bds.	100
Del., L. & W. 1st	98½
Tol. & W. 1st ext.	94
Tol. & W. 2d St. L. div.	85
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	78
Tol. & W. C. Conv.	82½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
Gt. West. 1st, '88	90
Gt. West. 2d, '90	81
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
Gal. & Chi. 2d	94½
Chi., R. I. & P.	96¼
Mor. & Essex 1st	100
Mor. & Essex 2d	97
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
N. J. Cen. 2d	100
N. J. Cen. new bds.	101¼
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	92¼
Clev. & P. C. S. F.	91
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	88
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	85
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Ohio & Miss. cons.	86¾
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
St. L. & I. M. 1st	89½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st	91¼
Marietta & Cin. 1st	94
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	65
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	81
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	82
Tol., P. & W. 2d	67
Tol., W. & N. H. 6s	87½
Cedar Falls & M. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132
Manhattan	153
Merchants'	112
Mechanics'	132½
Union	142
America	143
City	220
Fulton	160
Mechanics' & Traders'	138
Merchants' Exchange	100¼
Leather Manufac'rs	200
Seventh Ward	108
State of New-York	112¼
Commerce	117¾
Broadway	290
Ocean	81
Merchants'	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	114
B'k of North America	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]
Peoples'	127½
Grocers'	118
Nassau	106
Corn Exchange	125
Continental	92
St. Nicholas	116
Commonwealth	97
Importers' & Traders'	155
Park	150
Manuf. & Merchants'	95
Fourth National	106
Ninth National	110
Tenth National	120
Oriental	154
Gold Exchange	70
Del. & Hud. Canal	121⅞
Canton Co., Balt.	68
West. Un. Tel.	45¼
Quicksilver Mining	4
Quicksilver Pref.	7
Mariposa Mining	5¼
Mariposa Pref.	8¼
Boston Water Power	19¼
Adams Express	65¾
Wells-Fargo Express	35½
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
American Express	43¼
United States Ex.	34
Pacific Mail	41⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 11.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100¼
City 9s, new	100¼	100¾
Camden and Amboy	121	121¼
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	62
Reading	99⅝	99⅞
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	37⅞	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	41⅞	47½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	87⅝	87½

The exports of Domestic Produce from New-York this week embrace another cargo of arms and munitions of war to France, valued at $754,000.

The North-west Company have issued an official schedule of the business of the Road and its financial results of the first six months ending Nov. 30. An informal statement arriving at substantially the same conclusion was printed some weeks ago, but in less detail. The present schedule is valuable to the stockholders and interesting to the public, as showing where and in what items the economies of the new management have been brought to bear. The classification of the gross earnings, as compared with the corresponding six months in 1869, is as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Passengers	$2,177,589 52	$1,915,290 59
Freight	4,804,442 60	4,821,106 90
Express	136,742 34	132,566 65
Mail	84,124 09	81,776 48
Miscellaneous sources	61,679 69	54,033 38
Total	$7,264,579 24	$7,004,774 00
Expenses	4,295,677 58	3,464,809 95
Net receipts	$2,968,901 66	$3,539,964 05
Interest and leases	1,235,299 93	1,125,420 41
Income	$1,732,601 73	$2,414,543 64
Surplus, May 31, 1870		541,424 29
Total		$2,955,967 93
Five ₱ cent dividends		1,750,940 00
Surplus Dec. 1, 1870		$1,205,027 93

OPERATING EXPENSES IN DETAIL.

	Six months ending Nov. 30, 1869.	Six months ending Nov. 30, 1870.
Engines and tenders, repairs	$304,582	$254,371
Cars	492,045	343,365
Building	104,615	60,222
Fences, gates and crossings	97,862	45,157
Bridges and culverts	163,655	115,530
Track	947,154	836,783
Tools and machinery	91,615	57,512
Fuel used by locomotives	526,817	358,778
Fuel and lights used on cars, &c.	49,813	37,396
Oil and waste used	67,116	56,231
Office and station expenses	30,259	23,938
Furniture and fixtures for cars	9,649	6,602
Foreign agents	21,617	22,736
Advertising	11,161	5,918
Stationery, printed blanks, tickets, &c.	29,211	29,029
Enginemen, firemen and wipers	289,290	282,556
Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen	194,206	192,690
Laborers and switchmen at stations	348,276	318,134
Agents and clerks at stations	253,914	227,809
Superintendence	40,682	35,435
Rents	17,587	21,727
Loss and damage	44,232	30,305
Injury to persons	16,216	11,741
Teaming freight, baggage and mails	5,260	4,759
Insurance	22,721	13,580
Cleaning snow and ice	6,837	.....
Miscellaneous expenses	48,870	31,327
Total	$4,235,295	$3,429,669
State and county taxes	3,606	3,566
United States tax on passenger earnings	54,551	28,794
United States revenue tax stamps	2,224	2,779
Total	$4,295,677	$3,464,809

The present outstanding debt of the State of Missouri, including $1,589,000 in 7 ₱ cent., indorsed for the Pacific Roads, and since assumed as part of the State Debt, in full settlement with the Roads, amounts to $17,863,000, and matures as follows:

1872	$422,000	1883	428,000
1873	589,000	1886	1,944,000
1874	811,000	1887	3,242,000
1875	1,412,000	1888	3,251,000
1876	3,069,000	1889	863,000
1877	1,034,000	1890	242,000
1878	539,000		
Total			$17,863,000

The Bank of the Metropolis, a new institution, is to be located on or near Union-square. It has been organized under the Presidency of WM. A. KISSAM, formerly and for thirteen years Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York. The directors are:

Messrs. George M. Groves, Vice-President; Elisha Brooks, of Brooks Brothers; William H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Samuel T. Howard, President Excelsior Life Insurance Company; Chas. L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co.; Elliott F. Shepard, of Strong & Shepard; Wm. Steinway, of Steinway & Son; Oswald Ottendorfer, of New-York *Staats Zeitung;* Joseph Park, Jr., of Park & Tilford; Richard Arnold, of Arnold, Constable & Co.; Samuel Sloan, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The capital is $500,000, with the right to increase to $5,000,000, and is all subscribed. Mr. RODGERS, Paying Teller of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, has been appointed Cashier.

The Bankers of the Midland Road, Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., report to us a good demand for the Bonds of the Company since the New Year. Messrs. W. P. CONVERSE & Co. report the St. Joseph and Denver Road as now completed, and open to public traffic. The mortgage which they advertise is at the rate of $13,500 per mile, and the Bonds bear 8 ₱ cent.

The German-American Bank has published in circular form, addressed to the Stockholders, the state of the Bank as on Jan. 4, which, on less than six months' business since the Bank opened, shows unusual popularity as well as success. The Capital is $1,000,000, and the net Deposits are $2,381,618. The Bank holds $1,804,242 Bills under Discount; $744,625 Loans on demand, and $675,042 in Greenbacks and Gold, and there is due from Banks $190,233.

The Union Trust Company have been made Financial Agents for the State of Arkansas, in place of Mr. D. B. SICKLES, resigned.

The Louisiana National Bank, (Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., New-York Agents,) reports, as on Dec. 28:

Loans and Discounts	$1,119,467
United States Stocks	908,000
Greenbacks and Gold	825,644
Bonds, Mortgages and Real Estate	254,402
Bank balances, Checks, &c.	632,713
Total	$3,740,226
Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	203,604
Circulation	775,[illegible]
Deposits	1,531,[illegible]
Bank balances, &c.	229,740—$3,740,226

The Home Insurance Company of New-York reports a Cash Capital of	$2,500,000

Surplus assets	2,075,008
Total invested	$4,575,008
In Bond and Mortgage	$1,237,815
United States Stocks	1,380,[illegible]
State and City Bonds	364,[illegible]
Bank Stocks	122,[illegible]
Loans on Stocks	246,300
Other Items and Cash	213,241—$4,575,008

The Half-Yearly Dividend is *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a half ₱ cent.* on Capital and Surplus, payable on demand.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared an Interest Dividend of *Three and a half ₱ cent.* on the capital stock and reserve fund, payable on demand.

The Hope Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable on demand.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 26 says:

"The variable month of December during the past week again appeared more like itself, a biting cold wind having preceded a fall of snow, which, however, may be soon displaced by another freak. The young wheat plant is as yet but too little advanced to be much affected by these changes, excepting such as has only just germinated, which may be displaced from its position, and so become partially weakened or lost; but the extent is relatively small. Root-keeping, so important because of scarcity, will be still more endangered, and the cattle not well provided for must suffer. But newly-threshed samples sadly wanted a change; and should a month's frost ensue, it may bring some animation into the wheat trade, which ever since the unseasonable mildness and wet has been thrown out of course, and has this week gone back in value fully 1s. ₱ quarter. The approaching holidays have also added to the dullness, since the greater assurances of peace, but the large weekly deliveries which ever since harvest have been going on must tell upon stocks on hand, and when the new year turns, farmers will be better able to determine future prospects. Viewing matters only in a sober light, the fall has been more apparent than real, as it has become difficult to find really dry English samples, while the general weight and quality of much offered so far have been both alike deplorable. But, after all, we are still much better off than Germany, where 55 to 56 lbs. this year is a common weight, and nowhere do we find it beyond 61 lbs., whereas numerous samples of English have been from 63 to 65 lbs. per bushel. This is why our shipments from the east coast have brought such high rates at Antwerp and elsewhere. Will they be maintained or exceeded as the season advances is an interesting question. Yet, though the present aspect is a dull one, from the causes already assigned, we do not think it can be of long continuance. The vexed question of the Franco-German war seems to get more embittered, the French apparently being as determined to fight as the Prussians are to hold possession of the country; so that both continue to diminish the chances of agricultural prosperity and extend the area of desolation. Africa, in half a season, can also aid but little, and with the northern and southern States of Europe high priced, it will very much depend on what Russia and the United States can do to keep up stores of plenty and equable rates. The arrivals off the coast since the 16th December were 169 cargoes, of which 86 cargoes were Wheat, 38 Maize, 26 Barley, 14 Rye, 3 Oats, 1 Beans and 1 Peas. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 67 cargoes in all, viz.: Berdianski at 48s.@49s.; soft, 48s. 9d.@49s.; Marianopoli at 47s. 6d.@49s.; Ghirka at 43s. 6d.@49s. 6d., hard, 42s.; Moldavian at 49s.; Nicopol at 48s. 3d.; Polish at 50s.@51s. 9d.; Montreal at 51s. 4½d.@53s.; Sandomirka 53s.; Maize, 42 cargoes, at 28s. 6d.@33s.; Rye, 3 cargoes, at 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Barley, 19 cargoes, at 25s. 3d.@27s. 6d.; Beans, 2 cargoes Suide, 38s.; Oats, 1 cargo, at 20s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 84,195 qrs. at 52s. 5d., against 49,808 qrs. at 48s. 10d. in 1869. The London averages were 56s. on 2,774 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 17 were 761,540 cwts. Wheat, and 118,604 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT.

CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at ninety and accrued interest, by

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,

Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4
Broom Corn, bales	9
Cotton, bales	2,573
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	25
Copper, bbls.	98
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	94
Eggs, bbls.	915
Flour, bbls.	3,457
Wheat, bushels	8,920
Corn, bushels	12,700
Oats, bushels	2,370
Grass-seed, bushels	2,376
Beans, bushels	1,357
Corn-meal, bbls.	100
Corn-meal, bags	100
Oat-meal, bags	500
Peanuts, bags	572
B. W. Flour, bags	300
Pork, bbls.	330
Beef, pks.	80
Cut-meats, pks.	326
Lard, pks.	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Butter, pks.	3,047
Cheese, pks.	1,088
Tallow, pks.	14
Oil, Lard, bbls.	105
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,600
Leather, sides	[illegible]
Hides, No.	162
Hides, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	341
Teas, hf. ch., (by rail)	[illegible]
Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Whisky, bbls.	762
Wool, bales	[illegible]
Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds.	[illegible]
Rice, pks.	160
Starch, bxs.	157
Whalebone, lbs.	273

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—47 casks Skins, 27,884 bushels Wheat, 455 pks. Tobacco, 20 cases Sewing-machines, 2,003 bales Cotton, 50 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, 9 cases Cigars, 11 tcs. Tobacco, 7 pks. Machinery.

By the ship *American Congress*, for London—610 boxes Cheese, 15,043 bushels Wheat, 4,509 bbls. Flour, 214 bbls. Resin, 3,043 Staves, 100 bales Hops, 550 pks. Clothes Pins, 125 dozen Wash-boards, 60 nests Tubs, 52 nests Coolers, 25 cases Lemon Squeezers, 105 boxes Clocks.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $6 75@$7 22. Pearls have been neglected and nominal at $8 75@$9 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 435 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm, but inactive. A moderate inquiry has been noted for other kinds at full rates; 300 bags Maracaibo have been sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 13c.@15½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@17c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@15c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less confidently sought after and has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,514 bales for early delivery, (of which 332 bales were to arrive,) including 2,700 bales to shippers, 695 bales to spinners, and 107 bales to speculators. Also, 6,400 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 400 bales at 14 15-16c., 500 bales at 15c.; February, 300 bales at 15 3-16c.; March, 300 bales at 15 7-16c., 200 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 500 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15 11-16c. And today, for January, 100 bales at 14 15-16c., 500 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14¾c.; for February, 200 bales, private terms, 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15 1-32c., 400 bales at 14 15-16c., 200 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 15 1-16c.; for January, 200 bales at 14⅞c.; for February, 100 bales at 15c.; for March, 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; for April, 100 bales at 15⅜c., together; for March, 1,100 bales at 15¼c., 200 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 1,200 bales at 15¼c., 200 bales at 15⅜c.; for April, 100 bales at 15½c.; for May, 100 bales at 15⅝c., together; for April, 200 bales at 15½c., 200 bales at 15⅜c., 200 bales at 15 7-16c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales January for 500 bales April.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13¼	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¾	14½	14½
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15	15¼
Middling	15¼	15½	15⅝	15¾
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16¼	16½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a shade firmer, on lighter offerings, and a rather more active inquiry, particularly for the low grades, mainly for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,550 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 85; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$6 35, chiefly at $6 15@$6 25; very good to fancy, $6 35@$6 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 35; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 25@$6 55 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$5 20
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	6 15@6 [illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 75@[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@6 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 40@9 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 65 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 65@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 60@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 35 for Southern; $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been inquired for at from $3@$3 35 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 50@$6 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 40@8 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 60@5 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 75@4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@[illegible]

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat have been quite limited, and prices, which wavered a little during the day, have been again quoted stronger toward the close, with a fair though less urgent demand noted, mainly for export. The business has been mostly in new crop No. 2 Spring, at $1 46@$1 47, closing firmly, on the basis of $1 47 for prime samples, afloat; and $1 43@$1 44 for fair to good, in store. In old and mixed Spring, a light trade has been reported within a range of from $1 25@$1 33 ₱ bushel. There has been a moderate inquiry for desirable lots of Red and Amber Western at a shade better rates. The range has been from $1 40@$1 52½ for inferior to prime, chiefly on the basis of $1 50@$1 51 for Amber, in store and afloat. New crop No. 1 Spring has been very scarce; bids have been made of $1 47, but holders claim 2c.@3c. a bushel more. White Wheat has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 50@$1 55, Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 52½, chiefly at $1 50@$1 51 for Amber; No. 1 Spring nominally at $1 47 bid; No. 2 do. at $1 46@$1 47, afloat, $1 43@$1 44, in store; mixed Spring at $1 33; old Spring at $1 25@$1 35; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 45@$1 52½; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 45@$1 55; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good request, partly for shipment, and quoted dearer, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 77c.@80½c., chiefly at 79c.@80c. for New Mixed Western; 80c.@82c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 80c.@82c. for White do.; 78c.@79c. for old lots from track in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in light demand at from $1@$1 for poor ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues in request at firm rates; sales, 19,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10, afloat; Western on private terms; and State at 78c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been in slack demand, including Canada at $1 25, and State at 95c.@$1 05, ₱ [illegible]. Oats have been less active at a trifle lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels at 57½c.@62c., for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 59½c. afloat for inferior new Mixed Western, 60½c.@61c. for State, and 60c. for track and afloat, for new White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 37,984 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 4,509 bbls. Flour and 15,043 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Sale Hay has been moderately dealt in at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at from 5c.@14c. for New Crop, 4c.@6c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 241 bales; exports, 100 bales.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 300 bbls. have been sold at from 65c.@72c. ₱ gallon; market steady for the better qualities. Nothing new in foreign. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 29c.@35c.; New-Orleans at from 50c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive and quoted rather less firm, on the modified basis of $2 20@$2 25 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs., exports, 214 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been in less request and quoted weak at about 48c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 15@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 50@$3 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in some demand on the basis of about 12¾c., for early delivery, with very limited offerings reported, some holders asking as much as 14c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been quiet at 17¼c.@17½c. here, and 10¼c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 180 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude, Upper Road deliveries, have been quoted down to $3 50, and Lower Road to $3 75 ₱ bbl., on a less confident movement. Refined has been quite dull since our last, at rather easier figures. Sales have been reported of only about 850 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, here, at 24¼c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the current quotations were 22¼c.@22½c. for Standard White, early delivery, but no important dealings were reported. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were only 300 bbls. The export clearances, thence, were 310,400 gallons for Cork or Falmouth and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in good demand, within a range of 29c.@29½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 13,500 cases, chiefly at 28½c.@29c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet at 9½c., in shipping order, 14c.@14½c., in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request and prices have been quoted stronger for Mess for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 950 bbls. at $20@$20 50, chiefly within the range for new Mess; $16@$17 25 for new Prime and extra Prime, and $19 50@$19 75 for old Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a livelier demand noted on the basis of $20 25 for Western Mess, seller January; $20 30@$20 50 for do., seller February; and $20 50, seller March, closing buoyantly; sales, 1,550 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at, however, less buoyant prices. We now quote the range at from 7¾c.@8¼c. for Western, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for City. Cut-meats have been in demand at steady rates; sales have been reported of 125 pks. at 12c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 7½c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been salable and firm; sales of 270 boxes at 11¼c. for City Short Clear; 11c. for City Long do.; 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Western Short Clear; 10¼c. for Western and City Cumberland, ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair request, closing rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11¾c.@12¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¼c.@12⅜c. for new Western Steam, and 11¾c.@12c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller January, at 12⅜c.; February, chiefly at 12½c.; and March part at 12⅝c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in good demand and firm; sales have been reported of 210 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 160 tcs. Beef Hams continue in moderate request at $23@$30 50 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 145 bbls. Butter has been in fair request, and quoted steady, including State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@32c.; the day's receipts were 2,047 pks. Cheese has been less sought after at from 5c.@16¼c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,082 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted a shade lower, on a moderate trade; sales, 900 hhds. at from 8¼c.@8¾c. for Molasses, to 11¼c.@12c. for Demerara; also 50 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9½c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¼c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in light demand, ranging from 11¼c.@14c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14c.; A's, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; B's, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Extra C's, 12½c.@12⅝c., and Yellow, 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.; also, small lots of Stearine at 12c.@12½c., and of Grease at 7c.@8¼c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active, closing firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 883 bbls. in small lots, at 91c.@92, closing at about 92c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 762 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quite dull, since our last, and, in most instances, the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers, though steam grain freights to Liverpool closed with rather more steadiness. A light demand has been noted for Petroleum and Naval Store room. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,650 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., by sail, and 2s. 10½d.@3s., chiefly at 3s. 1½d. by steam, ₱ bbl.; 1,470 bales Cotton at 5-16d. by sale, and 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8d., ₱ bushel, closing with that rate bid, and 8¼d. asked; 200 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 27s. 6d.; 650 bxs. Bacon, by steam, at 40s.; 60 bbls. Tallow, part by sail, at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 27s. 6d., and equal to 500 pks. Provisions, on private terms. For Antwerp, an American ship, of 1,000 tons register, was placed on the berth for a general cargo, and engagements were made of 6,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl. A limited call was noted for medium size grain vessels at about the market rates.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

There is nothing to report relative to trade in horned Cattle. Sheep and Lambs are steady at the advanced rates quoted last Monday. Veals are almost sold for what they will bring, the demand being small and the quality inferior. Hogs are dull, chiefly because of the large arrivals of Western Dressed Hogs. Prices are as follows: At Weehawken Yards, Western Sheep ranging from common to fair sold from 4c.@6¼c., average weights 90 lbs. @ 95 lbs. ₱ head. At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market fine wooled Ohio Sheep of common quality, but fair as mutton, sold freely at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; good Canada Sheep and Lambs sold at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves, head and rough, sold from $8@$10 ₱ head. At Fortieth-street Hog Market Western Hogs sold in mixed lots from 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. Western Dressed Hogs sold from 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 48 Sheep, weight 4,460 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 277 Canada Sheep, weight 100 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 17 grass Calves at $10 ₱ head; 10 grass Calves at 8c. ₱ lb.; J. KIRBY sold 397 Sheep, Ohio, weight 36,150 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 9, 1871, 2,547 head of horned Cattle, 4,748 Sheep, 9 Cows, 15 Veals, 21 Horses, arrived in 173 cars. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 11, 1871, 8,777 Hogs. Telegrams announce 10 cars due for to-morrow's market.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland and Mlle. Silly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOVE AND INTRIGUE. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Miss Mary Wells.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
West 22d-st., near 9th-av.
LECTURE BY DR. DOREMUS. Subject—"We are the First and not the Last of Our Race."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

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Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited Agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A battle, on the 9th inst., at Rougemont, Department of Doubs, is claimed as a victory by the French, having carried Villersexel, the key of the German position. This comes from Bordeaux. From Versailles, the very reverse is telegraphed, the victory being claimed by the Germans, who say they defeated the French attempt to retake Villersexel. Gen. MANTEUFFEL is to be transferred to the command of the German Army of the Vosges. The Belgian troops have again been ordered to the border in apprehension of violation of neutrality. Givet, a French town near the frontier, is besieged by the Germans. English travelers bear testimony to the kind treatment of the French prisoners in Germany. The bombardment of the Paris forts was kept up vigorously throughout Tuesday, the return from the French guns being but a moderate fire. Gen. CHAUZY is reported from Versailles to be retreating at all points, with the Germans in pursuit.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A new kind of powder, of uncommon strength, is now under experiment as to its usefulness with the guns in present use....Berlin letters, received in London, say the London Conference will be likely to consider the question of peace if Paris should surrender during its sessions. They also assert that the Conference is deferred at the instance of Lord GRANVILLE.

CUBA.

Aspinwall advices say that a plan was formed by RYAN, the Cuban "patriot," to seize the steamer *Ocean Queen* and take her to Cuba, to be released on landing his band and 2,000 cases of ammunition he had on board. The presence of 200 United States troops en route for California interfered with the plan, and the interesting passengers got off at Aspinwall, to await the arrival of the *Hornet*, which carried a portion of them to Cuba. During their stay at Aspinwall, it was rumored that their design was to aid a revolution in the interest of MOSQUERA, against the Panama Government. On Christmas Day they got into a fight with a party of Jamaica negroes, and knives were freely used.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the proposition to refer all matters relating to ocean telegraphs to a special committee came up and was debated, but was finally laid aside without action. Mr. REVELS, of Mississippi, then spoke in favor of a bill to aid in the repairs of the levees on the Mississippi River, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture on his motion. The debate on the amended resolution for a Commission to investigate affairs in San Domingo was then resumed. Mr. SCHURZ made a long argument against the policy of annexing that island. He was opposed to any further acquisition of territory, and thought that it would be equally bad for this country and for the territory annexed. If San Domingo were acquired, he thought the process would not stop this side of the Isthmus. Mr. YATES, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the resolution, as did also Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. An amendment offered by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, that B. R. CURTIS, MILLARD FILLMORE and Gen. W. T. SHERMAN be the Commissioners was rejected, as well as another to extend the investigation to Mexico and the Sandwich Islands. Mr. SUMNER's amendment directing inquiry as to a state of civil war in the island was also rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 36. Another amendment, offered by Mr. SUMNER concerning the withdrawal of naval forces, &c., was rejected—16 to 40. Several other amendments were proposed and rejected, and the House amendment, declaring that the resolution do not commit the Government to the annexation policy, was unanimously concurred in. The resolution, therefore, goes to the President for his approval.

In the House, after the submission of several petitions and memorials and the introduction of a few unimportant bills, a measure was reported from the Committee on Agriculture for the prevention of cruelty to cattle in their transportation by railroad from one State to another. The bill was opposed as unconstitutional, and in the midst of the debate the morning hour expired, and the matter went over till to-day. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill appropriating $900,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal. An amendment appropriating $341,000 for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids was offered and agreed to, and the bill was subsequently passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered, and an amendment adopted providing that extra copies of Congressional documents shall be supplied at ten per cent. above their cost. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was made the special order for Friday. The death of Hon. JOHN COVODE was announced, and a committee of eight appointed to attend his funeral. The Committee to investigate charges against Mr. BROOKS was also appointed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, after the introduction of a few bills, Mr. MURPHY offered resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Senator BLOOD. Eulogies were pronounced by several members, and the Senate adjourned. In the Assembly, among the bills introduced, were one conferring additional powers on the Bank Superintendent in relation to savings banks; one to enable several towns and cities to refund money expended in procuring substitutes in the late war. A resolution opposed to the annexation of San Domingo was offered, and on motion of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Speaker then announced the Standing Committees, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Convention of the American Dairymen's Association is in session in Utica. Addresses have been delivered by DONALD G. MITCHELL, Prof. G. C. CALDWELL, of Cornell University, and others.

A fire on Pollock-street, Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday night, destroyed the Episcopal Church, BAER & EPPLERS dry-goods store, and NASKES, bookstore. The loss is about $60,000; insured, $20,000. The church is not insured.

Judge N. P. COOK, in charge of a surveying expedition in Wyoming Territory, reports silver and gold on the Medicine, Bow and Snake River Mountains, and coal all the way from Bear River to Snake River.

The jury in the Rulloff case in Binghamton, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree last evening at 6:26 P. M., after four hours and a half's deliberation. The prisoner, for a moment, sank back exhausted on hearing the verdict, but soon afterward resumed his undaunted manner, and walked firmly back to his cell. A stay of proceedings was granted until this morning, to argue a bill of exceptions to be brought in by his counsel.

The country between Monticello and Olympia, Washington Territory, is flooded, the streams having overflowed and carried away bridges and sections of railroad. Travel is suspended. The rain continues, and the rivers are still rising.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized yesterday. Hon. WM. E. SMITH was chosen Speaker of the Assembly.

ARTHUR X. BREED, arrested on suspicion of robbing an express-car recently at Albany, and shooting the messenger, HALPINE, was discharged yesterday. HALPINE will recover, it is believed, should he survive forty-eight hours.

PERRY FULLER died suddenly in Washington yesterday morning at the age of forty-four years.

The Secretary of State had addressed a dispatch to our Consul at Naples, regarding the harbor regulation that obliges vessels laden with petroleum for that port to discharge at Nisita, a small port five miles west of Naples, lying exposed to the high winds and dangerous to approach. The Secretary thinks the regulation injurious to our commerce.

Hon. JOHN COVODE died yesterday in Harrisburg, Penn., of heart disease.

Negro children have been admitted by the public school authorities into public schools in New-Orleans, which were heretofore attended by white children only.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated JAMES A. WESTERN, of Manchester, for Governor, and DAVID GILCHRIST, of Franklin, for Railroad Commissioner.

The Canal Appraisers have decided in the Black River Claims case, that the State was liable for damages incurred above Lyon's Falls.

The War Upon Tammany.

The Republican General Committee has no reason to complain of the comments which have been elicited by its recent action in electing Mr. GREELEY as Chairman, or of the criticisms which have been made on Mr. GREELEY's address. A spirit of perfect fairness has been shown, and we see no disposition anywhere to embitter the differences which may happen to exist between various sections of the party.

But this very moderation is a sign that the necessary reform so often demanded will be pressed by the State Committee. The Republicans who are in the pay of Tammany, and who consent to do its work, must be got rid of, if ever we are to do any good in this State again. For this there is no help. It is quite impossible that any man can perform suit and service for TWEED and SWEENY, and at the same time be a faithful member of any Republican organization. The use made of the Police in this City during the last election, under the direction of Messrs. SMITH and MANIERRE, is alone sufficient to prove that Republicans under Tammany cannot serve two masters. Policemen were everywhere employed to interfere with Republican meetings, and to further the schemes of Tammany agents. Harmony in Republican councils can only be obtained by depriving men in the pay of Tammany of the power to weaken, injure, and betray the true leaders of the party. A Republican has a right to serve TWEED and SWEENY if he chooses. But he ought not to expect at the same time to be taken into the confidence of Republicans who wage war against Tammany on the ground that it is an organization for debasing the Bench, the Bar, and every channel of political life. There is no duty so urgent in these days as that of restoring an honest government in the City and State; and that end cannot be accomplished until the Tweed and Sweeny faction is overthrown, and the great principle of government by and for the people is once more vindicated.

The State Committee, we are fully assured, will do its duty without flinching. It will reorganize the party in the City, and in taking measures for that reorganization it will not be advised by Republicans who are prominent in the service of Tammany. In other words, it will not go to the enemy to ask how the war against Tammany is to be carried on. Tammany Republicans should unquestionably be excluded from the enrollment list of the several Assembly District organizations. If the State Committee goes about its work in this spirit, we may expect to see the party once more united and powerful, and then, with a majority in the State to back it, the day will come when nominees of TWEED and SWEENY will cease to hold all the important offices in the City and State, and when the most scandalous era in the history of New-York will be brought to a close.

The Meaning of the Italian Meeting To-Night.

It is important that it should be understood by our readers that the great meeting to be held this evening for the expression of sympathy with Italian unity and the independence of Rome, is not in any way or shape a religious meeting. There is no thought of kindling here the flames of religious hatred and jealousy between the Protestants and Catholics. One of the principal promoters of the movement is an Italian Catholic Liberal. The Catholic Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL needs and desires the support of such a popular expression. The whole Catholic population of Italy, outside of the Pope and the Jesuits and their immediate followers, are in hearty sympathy with it. The noblest minds in the history of the Roman Church have been in favor of Italian unity, and opposed to the temporal power of the Pope. It is reserved for the priestly party in this country—for the ignorant Irish Catholics and their leaders and tools, and for a newspaper which is their habitual mouthpiece—to defend a power which the liberal Catholics of Europe have long considered a relic of the Middle Ages.

The meeting to-night will take no account of Romanist or Protestant dogmas. It is simply and purely an expression of sympathy with a great step in human progress—the unity of a noble people, long divided and oppressed, and the freedom of a venerable historic capital from the ignorant and oppressive rule of priests. The Pope's spiritual "independence" is not assailed. He may be the "bishop of souls" as long and as widely as he is able. He may profess infallibility or any other dogma, and teach it. With this, as a people, we have nothing to do. But when, under the cowardly influence of politicians, we as Americans cease to feel and express our feelings with every nation that throws off oppression, and joins the grand march of free peoples, advancing toward complete liberty of Church and State, we shall be unworthy our name and our history. The meetings on the other side have declared loudly for priestcraft and spiritual tyranny. Their words have been telegraphed over Europe, and have encouraged all friends of Jesuitry and despotism. Shall the friends of liberty in America be silent? It is true that the ring of New-York, and the larger ring of priests and demagogues throughout the country, have alarmed our political leaders, and with a few honorable exceptions, tied their tongues. We hear from good authority that the Committee have written to *over fifty* of our leading politicians, lawyers, and statesmen, inviting them to speak on this occasion, and, if we are not misinformed, only one, Judge EMMOTT, has consented to address the assembly, though many others have written letters of sympathy, among them, notably, Vice-President COLFAX.

It had not been proposed to have so many clergymen, as the programme includes, to address the meeting. But it turns out that on this question, the clergy represent the people far better than the politicians. Nor are they so demoralized. The Irish Catholic vote is nothing to them; and freedom and constitutional liberty are something. They have not learnt, as yet, to trim generous sympathies, according to the gales of applause from the populace. They have courage enough to recognize a foreign struggle for liberty, though the American priest and demagogue have set themselves against it. From them—from such eloquent friends of liberty as Mr. BEECHER, and others—we shall have words, to-night, such as an American should feel, and a Republican should not be ashamed to utter.

The American principle has always been that a people has the right to choose its own form of government, and that Church and State should be separated. The people of Rome and of Italy have decided by immense majorities for VICTOR EMMANUEL's government, and the temporal deposition of the Pope. This popular decision will be confirmed this evening by one of the largest and most intelligent assemblies that ever met in New-York. It is true that, outside the political and moral meaning of this meeting, there is a deep moral interest of the Protestants, as a body, in this revolution. And we do not see why they should be ashamed to own it. Whatever frees human thought, whatever weakens priestly rule, whatever removes the ignorance and oppression of past ages, is to Protestants a gain, because it opens the mind of man to truth; and all that they ask in Europe or the United States is a free field for thought and argument. Beyond that they can leave the result to time and truth.

Collapse of the Opera.

Italian opera in New-York has again proved a failure. The season begun last week at the theatre in Fourteenth-street has come to an end with the fourth performance. A sliding scale of disaster seems of late to attend our lyric stage, so that with a couple of trials more we may expect that an Italian opera season will begin and end on the same night. Such an arrangement would be attended with the minimum of loss, and could hardly be more mortifying than the *fiascos* recently witnessed.

The public would hardly be interested in hearing the causes of this last operatic misfortune. It is merely a repetition of the old story, with much credit due for good intentions. So expensive an amusement cannot be had without money, and some funds must be expended, just as water is poured into an unwilling pump, before the public in its present frame of mind will come up to the needful mark. In a word, there are but two ways in which a successful season of Italian opera can be even anticipated. One is for a bold and energetic capitalist to take the matter in hand, and the other for a number of wealthy persons to club together for the same purpose. We mean no disrespect to the last operatic manager, who has certainly done his best, when we say that it is totally impossible with a "scratch" company, and an insufficient bank account, any longer to command attention in New-York for Italian opera.

If New-York desires this elegant, but costly pleasure, New-York must pay for it. We must all admit that it is rather derogatory to so rich and splendid a City that even a small Italian opera-house is not sustained here. At the same time, it is only justice to our public to say that these repeated failures simply show that there is no demand for the article dealers have offered to supply. It is not that there is no love of musical art, but that the methods of illustration fail to satisfy the general taste. To put the matter more plainly, opera has been so very badly done here that lovers of opera are disgusted, and, unless for a furtive peep on a first night, they resolutely stay away from the houses where it is announced. The New-York audience that has witnessed the glories of MALIBRAN and GRISI, ALBONI and FREZZOLINI, of MARIO and SALVI, of BADIALI and MARINI, cannot be satisfied with performances which, so far as they are associated with musical taste, are signs of decadence rather than of progress. When that which is worth hearing is once more offered on our lyric stage, the community will liberally respond; but to attain such necessary attraction, money must be freely used in one of the ways we have suggested. Meanwhile, no opera is better than bad opera, and until the time has arrived for better things we hope to be spared any further essays of the make-shift order, which reflect credit neither upon the Metropolis nor upon the speculators concerned.

Edward Rulloff, Philologist and Murderer.

To those who have implicit faith in education as an agency for the diminution of crime, we commend the study of the story of EDWARD RULLOFF, alias Leurio, Howard, Dalton, and half a dozen names besides. Thirty years ago the man who has just been convicted of murder in the first degree, at Binghamton, was a clerk in a drug-store in Ithaca. That he was then an honest and trustworthy servant, we have no reason to doubt; that he was studious and intelligent, there is every reason to believe. He next appeared in Caroline, Tompkins County, as a pupil-teacher; and still there is no evidence that, like Eugene Aram among his boys, the shadow of crime had darkened his life. He was a student by instinct, and evidently became a scoundrel from choice. Even when he had become the central figure in a network of criminal deeds, his old habits clung to him, and his keen intellect explored the labyrinths of comparative philology when disengaged from the work of directing his accomplices in multitarious acts of villainy. RULLOFF had evidently meditated deeply on men and things. Spurning the commonplace rewards of labor, he resolved to seize with the strong hand what he found so hard to obtain by steady and persevering effort. Society appeared to him as a mixture of knaves and fools—of men who throve by successful swindling, and of men who were content with the hard-earned rewards of honest labor. The choice between the two was probably, in his case, a mere intellectual problem, entirely unencumbered with any moral considerations. His decision was, accordingly, rapid and final. To covet a prize was all the argument he needed to seize it. He has consistently adhered to this maxim for twenty-seven years; the abduction of his wife brought him to the State Prison in 1843, and now, in 1871, an unsuccessful burglary has brought him face to face with the gallows.

Could this man of many aliases and accumulated crimes be induced to bring the same keen analysis that helped him to master medicine, law and languages upon the workings of his own mind, and to give the world an honest record of what he found there, he might partly compensate society for his many sins against it. From first to last there is a cool, diabolical intensity of purpose about his career that might have made him a great commander, but only made him a consummate rascal. He used honorable means to attain fiendish ends, and lived a life of outward respectability with such complete success as to keep himself outside of the suspected circle of New-York thieves. He taught the jailor's son in Tompkins County much as *Mephistopheles* instructed the scholars of *Dr. Faust*, and the boy that he found guileless and greedy of knowledge in 1843, he brought, a few weeks ago, to a felon's death. And yet, wearing as he did, the devil's livery, he never seems to have lost a genuine enthusiasm in the cause of knowledge. And by a strange fatality this very divided service helped to entangle him more securely in the meshes of the law, for the manuscript work on language that formed the occupation of his leisure, was one of the proofs that helped to establish his identity, and the cutting from the TIMES of July 18, that he had preserved, was one of the most conclusive proofs in the same direction. This slip formed a part of a lengthy translation from the articles on Prussian Policy of M. CHERBULIEZ, in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and the fatal preservation of the paper in which it appeared, in his valise, doubtless arose from an anxiety to preserve the entire reproduction, the other part of which he had retained in his desk.

The public prosecutor had a somewhat difficult case to establish, and nothing short of a most complete chain of circumstances could have proved that EDWARD RULLOFF and the associate of the drowned burglars, JARVIS and DEXTER, was one and the same person. The robbery of the store of Messrs. HALBERT, which was so nearly successful, on the morning of the 17th of August last, was one of those few exploits in which the chief plotter of a gang of marauders thought it necessary to participate in person. The two clerks who slept in the store were only awakened after the plunder had been safely secured, and the three burglars were about to depart. The young man MYRICK, who, after felling one of the three, was shot dead by the pistol of RULLOFF, died the death of a hero; the two men who hastily retreated toward the river, and at once cheated the law and furnished a clue to their accomplice by being drowned in its waters, died as their principal may probably do, the death of felons. The surviving clerk could identify the drowned men, but could not swear to the survivor. And thus the man who, in his character of attorney, helped to bring his coadjutors out of many a scrape, has been for several days past fighting with sharpened legal acumen the battle for his own life. Facts have proved too strong for him. A link here and a link there—now drawn from the boot that fitted his deformed foot, and now from the multifarious evidences of his capacity for business as estate agent, amateur lawyer, philologist and student—have forged the chain that identified him with the perpetrator of a deed of murder, and left twelve impartial men no other alternative but a verdict of guilty. He is more than suspected of having deserved death before for the murder of his own child. Pending the legal utterance of his doom, we have no wish to pile condemnation on the head of a convicted felon, but we need scarcely say that a career of such dangerous and calculating villany should, in the interests of social order, be brought to a close.

The Late Mr. John Walter, Jr.

We have seldom published a sadder story than that which we copied yesterday from the London *Times*. A young man of the highest promise, surrounded by all the circumstances which could render life attractive to himself or useful to others, had safely escaped all the dangers incidental to a voyage round the world, only to perish in a sheet of ornamental water in front of his father's house. It is a startling illustration of the uncertainty of life. Mr. JOHN WALTER, M. P., had devoted more than twenty years of care to the training and education of his son. The father is himself a most conscientious and truly pious man, and although such fathers are rarely blessed with children who walk in their steps, yet in this case the fruits of a wise training were unusually rich and abundant. The younger Mr. WALTER was, from his youth up, one of the best sons a father ever had. He approached the serious business of life in an earnest, high-minded, God-fearing spirit—knowing well that the position which he was destined to fill was one involving the greatest responsibilities, and desiring honestly to prepare himself for a proper discharge of his duties. He had spent his time well at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford, and had afterward gained that knowledge of the world without which mere book-learning is of little worth, and which can only be acquired by judicious travel. In 1866 he first visited this country with his father, and was so true an appreciator and admirer of it that, had he lived, there would have been at least one faithful friend of America and Americans connected with the London *Times*.

He had been home but one day and night from a second and more protracted tour, embracing all the principal cities of the world, when the brilliant promise of his life was suddenly eclipsed. On Christmas Eve, Bearwood, his father's noble seat, was filled with guests, and Mr. WALTER, with some brothers and cousins, went skating upon a lake in front of the house—a lake made by the young man's grandfather for the purpose of adding to the picturesqueness of the grounds. Mr. WALTER's brother and cousin fell through the ice, and he went to save them. Although apparently using every care, he also fell in, and almost immediately sank to rise no more—in sight of his father and all his family. Well may a surviving friend say of this calamity: "It is one of those dispensations of Providence of which we can see nothing but the mystery, and which it needs the strongest faith to support with resignation." It would be idle for strangers to attempt to mitigate a loss which is irreparable, and which must necessarily plunge the family of the deceased into bitter and lasting grief—but the bereaved father may find some consolation in remembering that his son always cherished for him a most tender and touching affection, that his life was a pure and blameless one, and that his actions were always guided, not merely by the standard of honor which prevails among men, but by the higher and nobler doctrines of religious faith. The recollection of such a son cannot be altogether a sad one, nor will such a man as the father, though heavily afflicted, mourn "as one without hope."

MINOR TOPICS.

When Congress departs from its proper functions, and constitutes itself a court of law for the trial of personal disputes, it not only forgets its real duty to the country, but renders itself a powerful agent of mischief. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, managed to inveigle the House into that false position on Tuesday, and if the members who encouraged him have any proper sense of justice left in them, they will be ashamed by this time of the part they played. They allowed Mr. BROOKS to bring an alleged grievance before them, and under cover of that to revive a disproved slander of nearly thirty years ago against a man who could not possibly be heard in his own defence. If Mr. BROOKS was injured by Mr. HASTINGS' attacks upon him, the Courts of law were open to him for redress. There both complainant and defendant might have been heard. But he preferred to take his case where it could be decided on an *ex-parte* statement, and he was enabled to use the Congressional reporters of the Associated Press for the propagation of a very unfair, not to say cowardly, attack on an opponent. It is quite clear that this is not the sort of work in which the people expect to see Congress engaged. If every member is to be allowed to defame the character of persons with whom he happens to have a difference, a session of Congress will by-and-by become merely a vehicle for satisfying personal grudges. In this case, Mr. BROOKS is the less excusable, since he has a newspaper to defend him, and that newspaper began the controversy. Mr. HASTINGS was not the aggressor, and when his charges were denied, he asked for nothing better than the opportunity of proving them in a court of law. The House of Representatives had no business to mix itself up in such an affair, and the Associated Press reporters in Congress would do well if they paid a little less attention to what they consider "spicy" disputes, and a little more to matters of genuine public interest. The circulation of a document alleged to have been signed by Mr. HASTINGS twenty-seven years ago, under the sanction of Congress, is an outrage which ought to excite general indignation.

Public business has, for the present, been relieved from the incubus of San Domingo. Any one who has the courage to dip into the ethnological and climatic nonsense which was, yesterday, ventilated in the Senate, will find more than sufficient cause for satisfaction in the defeat of Senator SUMNER's touching plea for further discussion, and in the final rejection of his irrelevant amendment to a very plain set of resolutions. The acceptance of Senator SAULSBURY's first amendment would have been a gratuitous insult to the Executive, while the mere proposal of his second nonsensical proposal was a reflection both upon the dignity and the understanding of the Senate, though it was eminently characteristic of its proposer. With this vexatious question, let us hope we have seen the last of the contumacy which seems to have possessed the judgment of sundry Senators, of whom better things might have been expected.

The German Army operating in the east of France makes but slow progress toward Lyons, and even that appears to meet with tolerably successful resistance. *Vive France et la Republique* appears to be a more potent cry than *Vive l'Empereur*, for, if we can credit the official dispatches from Bordeaux, it helped on Monday to win a victory to the French Army in the East. The experience of the last few weeks warranted us in counting upon the most emphatic contradiction of this success which comes from German sources. Whether the battle should turn out to have ended in a bona fide French victory or not, the dilatory character of the German advance along the valley of the Doubs is proof sufficient that in the East, as over the rest of France, the people are fighting with a tenacity and a resolution evinced at no previous stage of the campaign.

Throughout the late rebellion, men like Mr. BRIGHT and THOMAS HUGHES, and papers like the *Spectator* and *Daily News*, and whole classes like the Lancashire operatives, never swerved in their attachment to the cause of the Union. This fact is very seldom mentioned by the newspapers which try to foster ill-feeling between the two countries, for the sake of pleasing the Irish voters, and preparing for a war which would retard human progress by a century at least—but a fact it is. So now, we find it quite possible for an Englishman to take a view of the *Alabama* claims which is in direct accord with the sentiment of the American people. If anybody doubts it, let him read the article contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine* by Lord HOBART, and reproduced in our columns today. The paper will well repay perusal, and the author of it need not be ashamed to have it compared with Gen. BUTLER's "manifestoes" on the same question. Lord HOBART's opinions are not now stated for the first time. He wrote a long letter to the London *Times* three or four years ago, pointing out that it was the duty of England to make full reparation for the depredations committed by the *Alabama*, and to comply with every fair demand of the United States Government.

It is again asserted that the London Conference will endeavor to adjust the basis of peace, should Paris fall during its continuance. In the present state of sentiment in France, it is difficult to see, even after the express objection of Prussia to the introduction of such a topic has been overruled, how the capitulation of Paris can at all assist in bringing the combatants any nearer to a settlement. France seems prepared to say No, to a cession of territory, just as emphatically after Paris has been taken as now, and such an event would certainly not cause Prussia to moderate her demands. From the Government downward, Frenchmen are evidently determined to continue their flat refusal of peace at such a price, and unless Germany shrinks from the task of a military occupation of every province in France, there is no obvious end to the war short of that.

If the published statement of the earnings and expenses of the Erie Railroad Company in 1868 is correct, that corporation runs deeper and deeper into debt. The income is set down at $14,414,653—the outgo, $16,519,104; showing a deficiency of $2,104,451, which was of course made up by adding a little more water to the stock or the bonds. Though the holders of preferred shares did not receive a dividend, and the holders of all the shares had the mortification of seeing their property made the prey of sharpers, the lawyers all got their fees. And the aggregate was not small. Nearly $330,000 was expended upon lawyers, of whom a perfect host seem to have been retained in the Company's service. When it is considered that the greater part of this three hundred and thirty thousand dollars' worth of law was used adversely to the interests of the stockholders, and to strengthen and enrich their worst enemies, the outlay seems without excuse. Another item not more satisfactory is "interest on notes given for current expenses and supplies," amounting to $263,792. If this is interest only, what must be the principal? The whole statement suggests the necessity for much explanation. When the books of the Company pass into honest hands—and pass they will some day—what revelations there will be!

According to the respectable authority of the *Patrie*, the financial situation in France is worse than the military. The proposal of assignats as a remedy has rather an ominous sound. The paper currency so denominated was first issued in 1789, on the security of the property of the Church and of the royalists who had either been proscribed or had fled. For three years the value kept above ninety per cent., but during the two years that followed, excessive issues sent the price as low as eighteen per cent. In 1796, for one franc in silver the purchaser could have 266 francs in assignats, and six thousand livres in the almost worthless currency had, according to CARLYLE, to be paid for a cab-fare. It is just possible that the fear of still further diminishing its foreign credit may restrain the Government from having recourse to a compulsory loan upon the citizens, but the mere talk of the proposal is sufficient evidence that France is bracing herself for a protracted and desperate struggle.

A communication has been sent to us purporting to give the latest details concerning the strike that is imminent in the coal regions. As the document in question is merely a *résumé* of what may be gathered from the TIMES correspondence on the same subject, we have, as in all similar cases, rejected it. We refer to this because it may serve as a type of a species of newspaper writing which is becoming disagreeably familiar. The so-called letter from Hayti, eulogistically quoted by Sentor SUMNER in Tuesday's debate, was another of the same family, and was also presented to and rejected by this journal, for reasons so far similar to the above, that it bore obvious marks of having been written in New-York.

There is wisdom in the bill reported by Mr. CARPENTER from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary providing a superannuation allowance for any United States Judge whose physical or other infirmity shall compel him to resign. The pension system is alien to our institutions, and to the spirit and habits of our people. But an exception should be made in favor of Judges appointed for life, or elected for long terms of office, as in some instances in this State. The incorruptibility of the Bench is worth securing at any cost, and one of its strongest guarantees will be a consciousness of independence if the term of office expires in advanced life, or if in case of a life appointment, impaired health makes resignation necessary. Where the elective principle prevails, this essential condition of judicial independence may not be attainable. Its introduction into the United States Courts will strengthen a very important arm of the Government, and do justice to a class of officials whose salaries afford a scanty margin for saving money.

ALBANY.

In Memory of Senator Blood—Announcement of the Assembly Committees—Grumbling Among Democrats—Murphy on San Domingo—Railroad and Other Bills—A Republican Caucus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Senate devoted its time today to eulogies on the late Senator BLOOD.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

The main feature of interest in the Assembly was the announcement by the Speaker of the Standing Committees. There is a great deal of grumbling, as usual, at the way the Committees are made up, the Democrats being the loudest in their complaints. As for the Republicans they expected nothing and are therefore not disappointed, although they are treated, on the whole, better than last year. But every Democrat anticipated a Chairmanship, and of course most of them had to be disappointed. The omission of SMITH WEED, of Clinton, from the list of Chairmen occasions the most surprise, and gives rise to all sorts of rumors and guesses as to the cause thereof. WEED is ranked among the ablest Democrats in the State, and it was expected, as a matter of course, that he would be placed at the head of one of the leading committees. One reason given for the slight put upon him is that when a member of the Assembly, in 1865, he supported the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The Democracy can never forgive a man who aided in any manner in depriving them of the luxury of "walloping niggers." Another reason assigned for ignoring WEED, is that he had the audacity to be an aspirant for the Speaker's chair, in opposition to the Tammany candidate. NELSON, of Rockland, is another disappointed Democrat, being turned off with the Chairmanship of the useless Committee on Federal Relations, when he aspired to the position of head of the Railroad or some other profitable Committee. This is regarded as a poor return for his subserviency to Tammany last Winter as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Speaker has been liberal, as usual, to his colleagues of the New-York delegation, giving them eight Chairmanships, including Cities, Commerce and Navigation, Insurance, Judiciary, Banks, Charitable and Religious Societies, Militia and Engrossed Bills. But even the New-Yorkers are dissatisfied at the distribution, declaring it to be a put-up job of the Ring and threatening vengeance hereafter. IRVING, who has been on the Railroad Committee for three years, thought himself entitled to be Chairman this year; and NACHTMAN is put at the head of Banks when he demanded Commerce and Navigation. The Germans, of whom there are five in the Assembly, claim that they have been slighted in a body, none of them getting a place on any important committee. They regard it as an insult to "Faderland," which is now getting to be the leading Power of the earth. From the way they talk one would think they contemplate pitching into Ireland when they get through with France.

MR. MURPHY ALARMED.

W. D. MURPHY, who represents, by a small majority, the "Hay-loft and Cheese-press" Democracy of Albany County, expressed his "alarm" at what he calls the San Domingo job in a series of resolutions, which he expected would go through the Assembly with a rush, but which Mr. LITTLEJOHN quietly entombed by moving that they be sent to the Committee on Federal Relations. If any resolutions pass this Legislature relative to San Domingo, it is safe to predict that they will not be introduced by Assemblyman MURPHY.

SWAIN'S BILL REVIVED.

Mr. HUSTED today introduced a bill for a three-tier steam railroad—to run on the west side of New-York—being the same bill that passed the Legislature year before last and was vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN on the ground that it got through by sleight of hand and not by the votes of members. The bill is generally known as Swain's Three-tier Road," and provides that the Company shall buy the right of way between blocks and run the cars on an elevated structure having three tracks, one above another. Senator NORTON has given notice of a bill in the other House for a similar road to run on the east side of the City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, introduced a bill to incorporate a "National Co-operative Savings Bank" in New-York; and also a bill to amend the law relative to savings banks generally, so as to authorize the Superintendent of Banks to suspend any officer or trustee who shall be shown to have been guilty of mismanagement, or violation of the law or of his duty. The bill also provides that no person shall be a trustee or officer of two savings banks at the same time unless he be made such by the terms of the charter under which he acts.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Invitations have been issued to the Republican members for a party caucus to be held to-morrow evening. The principal subject to be considered is understood to be the Twombly case, and the united action of the party in relation thereto.

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SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. PIERCE—Authorizing the New-York Indemnity Company to accept and execute certain trusts.

By Mr. ELWOOD—To facilitate proofs of incorporations in Courts of the State.

DEATH OF SENATOR BLOOD.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ISAIAH BLOOD, a member of this body, and that sympathizing deeply with his family and friends in their bereavement, desires to express a deep sense of the loss which the State has sustained of a good and faithful legislator.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified by the officers of the Senate, be sent to the family of deceased.

Resolved, That the same be transmitted to the Assembly.

Resolved, That the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, do now adjourn.

Addresses were made by Senators MURPHY, PARKER, BOWEN, KENNEDY, PIERCE, and several others, when the resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Conselyea—Amending the act for relief of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, New-York.

By Mr. Natchman—Chartering a German Society in New-York.

By Mr. Fields—Conferring additional powers on the Bank Superintendent—concerning savings banks.

By Mr. Chadwick—To appoint an overseer of the poor in Utica.

By Mr. Alvord—Relative to making maps of towns near Syracuse.

By Mr. Selkreg—To enable several towns and cities of the State to refund money expended in procuring substitutes in the late war.

By Mr. Husted—To authorize the construction of certain railroads in the City of New-York across Harlem River.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. W. A. Murphy offered a joint resolution in opposition to the annexation of San Domingo, to be transmitted to the President and our Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Littlejohn, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Jacobs, Murphy, Coon, Bancker, Loutrel, Littlejohn, Husted, Selkreg, Barse.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Flanagan, Buck, Bayles, O'Brien, Cook, Van Steenburgh, Loutrel, Mulford, Curman.

On Canals—Messrs. Howe, Lord, Fuller, Chambers, Ten Eyck, Mulhall, Alvord, Alberger, Shepardson.

On Railroads—Messrs. Flagg, Irving, Weed, Roche, Nelson, Hill, Littlejohn Baker.

On Banks—Messrs. Nachtman, Oakley, Joy, Ransom, O'Neill, Buckley, Seward, Bunce, Wagner.

On Insurance—Messrs. Burns, Fields, Madigan, Aitkens, Hayes, Decker, Scribner, McDougall, Gleason.

On Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Bennett, Wiley, Cole, Coon, Flanagan, Green, Burhans.

On Public Education—Messrs. Randall, Waterbury, Hayes, Bartlett, Connelly, Griffin, Hewitt, Lord, Sanborn.

On Grievances—Messrs. Fields, Frear, Lord, Jacobs, Alvord, Littlejohn, Husted.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Murphy, Hill, Loutrel, Burns, Mosely, Bolt, Blackall.

On Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Baylis, Fleck, Knack, Brown, Carey, Knapp, Goodrich.

On Civil Division—Messrs. Drew, Buckley, Chamberlain, Montague, Van Steenburgh, Winans, Wilson.

On Claims—Messrs. Ransom, Madigan, Fuller, Cole, Joy, Carey, Flanagan, Woolsey, Wood.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Sweet, Ray, Mulhall, Chamberlain, Drew, Coon, G. P. Lord, Ward, Lynde.

On Public Health—Messrs. Decker, Brown, Aitkin, Flanagan, Sweet, Howe, Wilson, Shepardson, Northrup.

On State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Ten Eyck, Wiley, Bancker, Flagg, Berry Brown, Bignall.

On Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Frear, Moseley, Campbell, Coyle, Howell, Kelley, Haver, Ely, Kilham, Curtiss, O'Brien, Fisk, Pierce, Prince.

On the Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Moseley, Cook, Fields, Edward Connolly, Sniper, Bradford, Brown.

On Trades and Manufactures—Messrs. Connolly, Fleaker, Wiley, Irving, Stevenson, Chadwick, Wade.

On State Prisons—Messrs. Nicholas, Curtiss, Haver, Bartlett, Burns, Delano, Barney.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Blair, Bayles, Bennett, Haver, Kelham, Johnson, Carman.

On Militia and Public Defense—Messrs. Buck, O'Neill, Wainwright, Howell, Cook, Oakley, Sniper, Sanborn, Strachan.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Wainwright, Campbell, Nicholas, O'Brien, Coyle, Oakley, Winans, Mulford, Bemis.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Griffin, Aitken, Montayne, Ray, Wade, Bradford.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Howell, Bennett, Howe, Chamberlain, Hewitt.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Brown, Roche, Conselyea, Kelly, Buckly, Northrup, Gifford, Steward.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Fuller, Bancker, Waterbury, Griffin, Ten Eyck, Barse, Durfee.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Montayne, Nachtman, Hayes, Krack, Chambers, Lord, Berry, Selkreg, Cady.

On Expenditures of the Executive Department—Messrs. Bayles, Madigan, Carey, Decker, Sunderin, Pound, Sage.

On Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Curtiss, Randall, Ranscm, Flecke, Tucker, Prince, Greene.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Fields, Nelson, Jacobs, Hill, Blair, O'Neil, Gleason, Alvord, Husted.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Nelson, Weed, Conselyea, Wainwright, Cole, Buck, Graham, Johnson, Palmer.

On Joint Library—Messrs. Randall, Weed, Chambers, Roche, Conselyea, Wyman, Bemus.

The House then adjourned.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

The New-Jersey and the Erie Railway—Organization in Wisconsin.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 11.—In the Senate, today, a petition was presented from the expressmen of Paterson complaining of the extortionate charges of the Erie Railroad, and the act of last Winter ruling their suits out of Court. A bill was introduced to repeal the act, and another to repeal last year's act which granted certain powers to the Erie Company. Several local bills were introduced, and Thursday was fixed for the eulogies on the late Senator Cobb. The House proceedings were unimportant; it adjourned until Monday evening.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 11.—The Legislature organized today. Hon. William E. Smith was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE MISSES LAEMMLEIN.

These clever young pianists gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening. Their earliest performances were so recently the subject of notice that we need not dwell at present on their repetition. The principal assistance the Misses Laemmlein had, yesterday, was supplied by Mr. Wenzel Kopta, who played Vieuxtemps' "Ballad and Polonaise," and Paganini's "Witches' Dance." Mr. Kopta's tone is not so powerful or so round as we could wish, but he has abundant sensibility, and a control of the finger-board hardly to be excelled.

Theatrical.

MR. WALLACK'S RENTREE.

Mr. Lester Wallack makes his reappearance, this season, on Monday evening next. The pleasant spectacle of a crowded theatre and a delighted audience, though it is not a rare one at Wallack's, may be looked for with certainty on that night. We believe that "Used Up," and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," have been selected for performance.

Miscellaneous.

SOIREE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

A very pleasant social meeting of the members and friends of the Y. M. C. Association took place Monday evening at Association Hall. For more than three hours the large and refined audience listened with intense interest to recitations by Mr. Sidney Woolett, which were agreeably interspersed with musical performances on the organ by Signor Mora. The striking passages in Longfellow's beautiful poem of "Hiawatha," such as the description of the young hero's childhood and of his wooing, and that of the awfully thrilling death of his beloved *Mahaha* were repeated with a truly vivid effect. The trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" was done full justice to by Mr. Woolett, who sustained the many and diverse parts in a manner highly creditable to his histrionic powers. *Shylock* was especially well portrayed. In addition to these selections the trial from "Pickwick," Lord Macaulay's "Horatius," and a parody on "Nothing to Wear" were given, and in spite of the length of the programme neither the attention of the audience nor the powers of the reciter were in the least lessened.

Judge Bedford's Opinion of Emigrant Swindlers.

At the Court of General Sessions before Judge Bedford, yesterday, Samuel Whitten pleaded guilty of having swindled Patrick Daly, an aged emigrant, out of twenty-five sovereigns soon after his arrival in this country, by means of the "confidence game." Capt. McDonald said that the accused was an old offender. On imposing sentence, Judge Bedford addressed the prisoner as follows: "I have often heard of you, but never saw you before. I wish I could send you to prison for life. If there is one class of men in New-York I detest it is those who rob the poor friendless emigrant." Whitten was sent to State Prison for five years—the full penalty of the law.

Military Changes in the Department of the East.

At the Head-quarters, in this City, of the Department of the East, there have been a number of changes made since the beginning of the year. The recruiting bureau has lost almost all the officers who have been doing duty heretofore; some have been relieved and ordered to join their regiments, while others have been retired from the service. The following are the changes up to the present date:

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, lately in command at Alaska and a distinguished commander in the war, has relieved Gen. Reeve as Chief Superintendent of the recruiting bureau of the Department.

Gen. Neill, the commandant of Governor's Island and successor to Gen. Wallen, has also been relieved, but his successor is not yet named.

Col. Kiddoo, recruiting officer at Brooklyn, retired with rank of Brigadier-General. He was severely wounded in the war.

Capts. Gilroy and Kilpatrick retired with rank of Colonels.

Capt. White, on duty at Philadelphia, retired with rank of Major, and relieved by Lieut. Wells of the Eighth Infantry.

Lieut. Kyle, of Buffalo, ordered to join his regiment.

Capt. Randlett, on duty at Baltimore, relieved by Lieut. Blatchford, of the Tenth Infantry.

Two hundred men have left Governor's Island to reinforce regiments doing duty in the vicinity of Omaha, Nebraska.

Orders have been received at Army Head-quarters in this City for the immediate transmission of 300 men to Atlanta, Ga.

THE WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

A Hearing by the Judiciary Committee of the House—A Motley Assemblage—Mrs. Woodhull's Petition Advocated—The Convention in Lincoln Hall.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The woman suffragans are here, and the cry is "anthems to Woodhull." Her contemporaries in the woman's rights or suffrage movement have heretofore ignored her, have frowned upon her as an interloper, and have denounced her as unworthy of the association and confidence of the pure and chaste advocates of the great cause. But, as Miss Susan B. Anthony said in conversation with this writer today, Victoria C. Woodhull's petition demanding the enfranchisement of women under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, was a fortunate and propitious idea, which, "added to the charm of youth and all that sort of thing, you know," as Miss Anthony said, "has carried conviction to the hearts of these men here." Now, "these men here," means, in other words, the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, including, especially, Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, who agreed to hear the advocates of the cause, both in *propria personæ* and by attorney. The hearing occurred this morning in the committee-room in which grave constitutional questions have been discussed in times past and will be again in future, as well as such trivial subjects as the rights of newspaper men to make premature publication of public documents.

A MOTLEY ASSEMBLAGE.

There were present on this important occasion all the members of the Committee, and a number of curious outsiders, including newspaper men of real and unreal pretensions, together with Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Paulina Davis, Miss Tennie C. Claflin, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Forney, Olivia Briggs, Miss Nellie Hutchinson, Mrs. Dr. Lockwood, selling copies of the *Revolution*, Mrs. Josephine Griffing, Mrs. S. C. Underwood, Miss Nellie Griffing, Miss Kate Stanton, Mrs. Powell, of the *National Standard*, with Mr. Powell, Mrs. L. D. Blake, Mrs. Catharine Stebbins, and others of greater or less notoriety. The appearance of this motley assemblage was simply imposing. The Committee were ranged round the left side, head and foot of the table, and backed on the left by the male interlopers, while on the right side of the room were the women, some seated in chairs, others leaning against the book cases, in attitudes which very much resembled the customs of malekind.

THE PETITION.

Judge Bingham, with the gathered wisdom of a thousand years crowning his brow, seated himself at the head of the table, and gave the signal to begin the proceedings, which was responded to by Mrs. Woodhull, who, having been introduced by Mrs. Beecher Hooker,—"Put Beecher in," said Miss Anthony, "to show that she belongs to the Beecher tribe,"—read her petition. She was followed by Mr. Riddle, the attorney of the movement, in a speech sustaining the assumption of the petition that the Fourteenth Amendment virtually enfranchises woman. Mr. Loughridge took pains, by means of proper questions, to develop the fact that Mr. Riddle's services were rendered without pay, and Mr. Cock, of Illinois, advanced a query as to the rights of States to settle the question, to which Mr. Riddle replied that Congress had assumed and executed full control of the suffrage question, otherwise his speech was without new points, and was so nearly allied to the ideas, if not the expressions, of Woodhull's petition, that the authorship of the latter is no longer a matter of doubt. He concluded by quoting Richard Grant White's assertion that the word citizen, unless it carries with it the obligations and responsibilities of all political and civil rights, is misused.

SPEECH OF MISS ANTHONY.

Miss Anthony followed him, demanding that a report should be made by the Committee either for or against the petition, so as to provoke discussion in the House; and referred in terms of praise to the services of Ex-Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, who brought on, by judicious management, a similar discussion in the body of which he was then a member, during the Thirty-ninth Congress. She grew truly and rhetorically eloquent in her final appeal to Gen. Butler to call the women of the country contrabands, and take them under his protecting ægis, and give them the rights granted to the freedmen of the South.

A CONVENTION AT LINCOLN HALL.

This concluded the appeal of the disfranchised to the enfranchising power, but their efforts toward the creation of public opinion did not there cease, for at 3 o'clock they opened a convention at Lincoln Hall, with prayer by Rev. Olympia Brown, and proceeded to inflict on the outside public then and there gathered another utterance of their petition. The audience was numerous, but the hall was not crowded, and the female portion of it maintained their rights by wearing their hats continually while the males held their's in their hands, and caught cold from the drafts which attacked their uncovered heads. The only drawback, according to Miss Anthony, was the non-appearance of Judge Lawrence, who had promised to preside, but his absence was compensated for by a promise which had been received from Mr. Loughridge, "to report a bill next Friday;" "what kind of a bill, Miss Anthony?" "I don't know," was the reply. "But it'll be a bill of some kind, and it'll provoke discussion, which is all we want." Mrs. Beecher Hooker followed, after Brown's prayer, and Woodhull again read her petition. Then Mrs. Davis, by far the best looking of the whole management, delivered a carefully-prepared and rhetorical appeal for the alleviation of woman's distresses, pending which Woodhull & Claflin left the hall to pay a visit to President Grant. They had been so much pleased and elated with their capture of the Judiciary Committee, that they imagined they could persuade the Chief Magistrate to attend the meeting to-night. Of course, they failed. At 4 o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet again to-morrow.

EVENING MEETING.

To-night the management are holding a meeting at the First Congregational Church, at which Senator Nye presides, and Senator Pomeroy is one of the speakers. Miss Kate Stanton, of Rhode Island, Miss Anthony, Mr. Riddle and others will also address the meeting. Mrs. Dr. Lockwood is outside selling *Revolutions* with extraordinary vigor, and the two young ladies who attend the ticket-office assert the rights of their sex, as they do at church fairs, by making mistakes in the change. About 400 persons are present—a $200 house—and the proceedings are conducted in the most satisfactory and dignified manner.

The Methodist Book Concern Frauds.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Lanahan, assistant agent of the M. E. Book Concern, will commence this morning, at No. 805 Broadway. Nearly all the members of the Committee arrived yesterday, and are the guests of friends here. Dr. Lanahan has secured the legal services of Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Stamford, as counsel. The Committee, it is said, will be represented also by counsel. Bishop Janes, and probably one or two other Bishops, will be present, but for general reasons it is believed the investigation will be conducted with closed doors. Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., and other paper manufacturers, whose names have been signed to certain charges, will appear as witnesses, and from the feeling that has been created in the Church concerning the alleged frauds, there is very great anxiety and desire to have the case thoroughly investigated in all its bearings.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

The House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on all ocean cable legislation, was debated, upon a motion by Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, in summing up the results of that Committee's action on various propositions before it, said that, among other bills now pending which had been reported from that Committee, was a general measure for a code regulating ocean cables, the substance of which was sketched by their late associate, Mr. Fessenden. There were also several special bills—one for a cable from San Francisco to Japan, which had been considered many days by the Committee. He doubted the expediency of taking all those matters at this late stage of the session from the charge of the Committee which had specially considered them. A joint committee, if appointed at all, should begin with a new Congress.

Mr. Williams, of Oregon, advocated a joint special committee as necessary to an intelligent understanding by Congress of pending conflicting propositions. One of these was to appropriate $500,000 yearly for a long period in aid of a telegraph line from California to China. If another company would do the work for one-half that amount there was a fitness in having their proposition and the pending one presented to the same committee.

The subject, by consent, was finally laid over without action until to-morrow.

MR. REVELS ON THE LEVEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The latter half of the morning hour, until 1 o'clock, was occupied by Mr. Revels, of Mississippi, in some remarks upon the bill to aid in the repairs and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi. He spoke of the importance of the cotton trade, remarking that while cotton was no longer "King," its commercial influence upon the material interests and prosperity of the country demanded that proper measures should be taken to foster it. He referred to the difficulties in the way of cotton production in Egypt and Brazil, to show that with proper encouragement its cultivation in the United States could be carried on without fear of successful competition in other countries. By the improvements contemplated by the bill several millions of acres of cotton land in the delta between the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers would be opened to cultivation.

Upon his motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

SAN DOMINGO RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution, as amended by the House, for the appointment of a Commission to San Domingo, the question being upon Mr. Sumner's motion to amend the House amendment by adding thereto:

"And the Commissioners shall inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica, and the state of the territory occupied by the opposing parties; also as to the relations between the existing Government of Dominica and the neighboring Republic of Hayti, and the pending of any claims, territorial or pecuniary, by the latter upon the former, and whether any war now exists or is menaced between these two Governments."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved as a further amendment, to add:

"And providing further that Benjamin R. Curtis, Millard Fillmore, and Gen. W. T. Sherman, be the Commissioners."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, took the floor in favor of the resolution. He argued that the further territorial expansion of this country was a part of its manifest destiny, and a necessary incident of its growth in wealth and power.

Mr. Stewart incidentally alluded to the leader, Cabral, when Mr. Morton made a statement to the effect that the chieftain had said to the United States Minister at Hayti, that he was in favor of annexation as an independent question, but opposed to annexation under Baez, because it would result in making the latter Governor of the island, and he would oppress him, (Cabral,) and his adherents.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, in a long speech, indicative of his determined hostility to annexation, proceeded to review the arguments urged by its supporters. Commenting upon the extraordinary spectacle that in considering a proposition to send out an important Commission the Senate was under the whip and spur, being told that it must be done instantly, he asked, "Who needed the Commission?" Not the President of the United States, because he had told Congress in his Message it was an act of folly to reject the treaty, and that the failure of annexation would be a great calamity. To make that assertion he necessarily must have acquired beforehand every essential item of information. The annexationists in Congress did not need the information, for their minds were already made up. The natural surmise, therefore, was that the only seekers of the knowledge were those Senators and members who were opposed to annexation. Yet on a former Senate debate on the subject, every suggestion in the form of an amendment was incontinently voted down. The fate of his own amendment for an inquiry into the alleged protectorate by the United States over San Domingo, and as to popular sentiment there, was an instance of this. Were gentlemen afraid of what would come out, if the protection of the United States Navy was withdrawn? What necessity existed for the tremendous hurry in starting the Commission? As an illustration of the sophistry made use of to delude the people of the United States in this matter, Mr. Schurz said it was now attempted to explain away this hurry by representing that the Commission were compelled to start at once, in order to complete their labors in the cool weather. Yet, one of the specific objects of the inquiry was the climate of San Domingo, and how could the Commission investigate the climate except by their actual experience of it? Reiterating his opinion, that a conscientious investigation would occupy from three to five years, he said the weakness of their cause was so far felt by the advocates of the resolution that they had endeavored to manufacture all sorts of pretexts for justification. They now alleged their object to be to exculpate the President from aspersions and accusation. He (Mr. Schurz) had heard nothing of the kind from any responsible source, and did not believe the people of the United States thought the President was acting in the matter from corrupt motives. The suggestion of the need to vindicate him had come from the other side. This he regarded as a mere subterfuge, for the other side certainly did not wish to represent the President as a child to be humored with a bauble. For himself he had more respect for the dignity of the office and for the man. A great outcry had been made against the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) because he had asserted that the President had menaced the Haytien Republic. But was there a Senator on the floor who thought for a moment that when we had acquired the Dominican half of the Island of Hayti, he would stop there. The Senator from Nevada (Stewart) had asserted we would have the other half as a matter of course, and the very exigencies of our customs' service there would compel it. Therefore it was trifling to deny that there was in this project really a threat against the Haytien Republic. According to the theory of the Senator from Indiana, (Morton,) Cuba and Porto Rico were to be absorbed, and thus the work of acquisition would proceed until we had all the West India Islands. In the same spirit we would soon be driven to speculate for the acquisition of the continent on the other side of the Gulf of Mexico, and once started in this direction, we would not stop on this side of the Isthmus.

Enlarging upon the momentous problem involved in the question as preliminary to a scheme of wholesale territorial acquisition, Mr. Schurz foreshadowed the consequences of, and responsibilities attendant upon, such a policy; and in this connection he asserted as a historical fact that in every tropical country upon the face of the globe, labor, where left free, had run into thriftlessness, and that every attempt in such countries to organize labor had run in the direction of slavery.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, remarked that it was not until recently that a single tropical negro, not in the condition of slavery, could be pointed out, and that if the condition of things just cited was a proof of its justice, slavery ought never to have been abolished in the United States.

Mr. Schurz replied that, for one, he would prefer to be without the products of tropical countries, rather than reintroduce slavery there. But he was dealing with facts, and that slavery had been abolished in spite of natural laws which seemed to dictate it. If his friend could deny them he would like to have him say so. He proceeded to argue that free institutions in a tropical clime inevitably degenerate to the demoralized condition of the society there; that even the Anglo-Saxon race become enervated under these influences, and that the Dominicans, incapable of appreciating free institutions, were unfit associates in our Governmental system.

Mr. Morton remarked that the point of Mr. Schurz's argument was, that it was wrong to abolish slavery in the South, and especially in the West Indies.

Mr. Schurz—No, Sir; that is a misrepresentation of what I said. My remark was that the abolition of slavery carried with it that organization of labor which was the means of developing the resources of those countries. I challenge the Senator from Indiana to deny it. In the course of further remarks Mr. Schurz contended that, in the long run, tropical possessions were not a source of wealth to foreign nations; that the rebellions in India, Cuba and San Domingo had swallowed up all profits derived by the mother countries from their expenditures, and that no reasonable apprehension need be entertained of foreign intervention upon the soil of this continent.

Mr. Morton thought that, if San Domingo ought to be annexed, and the United States refused to acquire the island, our Government would be debarred from asserting the Monroe doctrine against any attempt of any foreign Government to possess it.

Mr. Schurz believed the Monroe doctrine applicable to every foot of American soil without direct reference to acquisition by the United States. In replying to a remark by Mr. Morton, that there was good reason to believe that Germany desired to acquire this island or some other rich possession in the West Indies, Mr. Schurz spoke of the immense commercial benefit derived by Germany from her system of commercial colonies, which did not devolve upon her a particle of responsibility in a political sense. He denied that Germany, in particular, had any disposition to acquire Dominica.

Mr. Casserly, of California, suggested that, if Mr. Morton's position on the Monroe doctrine was the valid one, the United States would be unable ever to assert that doctrine as to any European possession upon the American continent. The mere statement of such an assumption was its sufficient refutation.

Mr. Schurz concluded with a reference to the idea suggested by Mr. Sumner, that the tropics should belong to the colored race. If that race should concentrate there, and these West India Islands should form a confederacy of their own, he would be the last man in the Senate to stand in the way of the offer of the friendly offices of this Government in aid of such a consummation.

Mr. Yates, of Illinois, said that if he had time he would demonstrate that the speech of the Senator from Missouri was in opposition to the glorious history of our free institutions. It was at war with progress, civilization and freedom. He undertook, further, to say that the Senator had not made any argument against the annexation of Dominica, which had not been heretofore made against the extension of human liberty to the slaves in the South. According to the Senator, we are to shut ourselves up and have a Chinese wall between our free institutions and the islands that surround our continent. In answer to Senator Sumner, who said that if we annex Dominica we will have a civil war on our hands, Mr. Yates remarked that if that should be so we will end it, and if we have a suit with Hayti, we will go to law and end the case. The Senator from Missouri attempted, by an elaborate argument about races, to show we ought not to pass a resolution of simple inquiry as to whether the people of Dominica are in a condition to be annexed to the United States. The Senator asserted that Baez was upheld by the power of the United States. Was that not a proper subject of inquiry, in order to ascertain how far, and whether he was unjustly imposing oppression upon the people; or did the Senator suppose that the Senate were not as well versed in the history of races as he was, and that, therefore, they should not inquire into the history of the Dominicans? The investigation now proposed could be made in a short time. The same argument which had been urged against the annexation of Dominica had been urged against the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New-Mexico and California. But all this had been done without injury to us.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said at 4 o'clock they were to vote. He wished simply to state he regretted very much this question had come before them at all, but as it was here, it was to be met. There were strong opinions on both sides of the question, and statements and allegations affecting it. The proposition is simply to make an inquiry. He presumed the inquiry would be searching, thorough, and complete, and that in proper time we should have all the facts. He should vote for the amendment as it came from the House, for the reason that he did not understand that the vote on the adoption of the resolution showed how they would vote on the question of annexation itself. He should vote for any amendment germane to the question which looks to obtaining information, whether moved by friend or opponent. He had with deep sorrow listened to the Senator from Missouri. He thought that Senator's remarks were only a repetition of the argument used in this hall by the supporters of human slavery in America. He did not believe one word of such philosophers. If the people on that island were not capable of freedom, the Almighty ought to have called the philosophers into his council before he made the torrid regions. In his (Mr. Wilson's) opinion, every race is capable of civilization, Christianization and education, whether it exist in the temperate and frigid zones or in the tropics.

Mr. Morton said the resolution, without the proposed amendment of Mr. Sumner, embraced every form of inquiry.

Mr. Conkling and others remarked, so it does.

Mr. Morton said an amendment would simply have the effect of producing delay, with the hope of the enemies of the resolution thereby creating embarrassment, and to pass the resolution between the two Houses, backward and forward, like a shuttlecock. There was no reasonable propriety for adopting the amendment, except for the purpose of delay. Those, therefore, in favor of investigation, and believing it right and just that the truth or falsehood of certain statements should be inquired into, will resist the amendment. We are, he said, in favor of investigation, and they shrink from it.

The Vice-President stated that the hour of 4 had arrived, when Mr. Sumner said there was a number of Senators who desired to speak. He could name several of them. He therefore thought there should be a postponement of the time for taking the vote. He did not think his ardent friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) wished to be silent. He thought some Senators desired to be heard with no purpose of delay. Considering the magnitude of the question, and the interest which existed throughout the country, he thought it only proper and just that there should be more time for discussion. He suggested to-morrow, at 4 o'clock.

The Vice-President stated that a postponement would require unanimous consent, when Mr. Conkling and others objected.

The Senate then voted on and rejected the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury, namely, that Benjamin R. Curtis, Millard Fillmore and Gen. W. T. Sherman, be the Commissioners.

Mr. Saulsbury offered another amendment, viz.:

And the said Commissioners shall proceed to Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, and make like inquiries, and notify the President, who shall submit the report to Congress.

The amendment was rejected.

The Senate then voted on Mr. Sumner's amendment, instructing the Commissioners to inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica and the extent of territory occupied by the opposing parties; also into the relations between the existing Government of Dominica and the neighboring Republic of Hayti, and pending of any claim, territorial or pecuniary, by the latter upon the former, and if there be any war or manner of war between the two Governments.

The amendment was rejected as follows:

Yeas—Bayard, Buckingham, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Harris, Johnston, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Ross, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Wilson—20.

Nays—Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Howell, Jewett, Lewis, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Warner, Willey, Williams, Yates—35.

Mr. Thurman in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Howe against it, were absent on account of sickness.

Mr. Sumner offered the following amendment:

Provided, further, that if there be any naval force stationed in Dominican territory, such a naval force shall be withdrawn; and if any power be exercised over Dominican territory in resisting domestic or foreign enemies, such aid shall be discontinued, and the Commissioners shall not commence their investigation till the naval force is withdrawn and such aid discontinued. Rejected—Yeas 16; nays 40.

A number of amendments were then offered by Mr. Sumner and voted upon separately.

The first set forth, that as it was not expedient, during the pending of the proposed inquiry to augment our naval forces in the Dominican waters, and as the Commission was pacific in character, with no purpose of violence, therefore, the Commissioners shall not be conveyed in a war vessel. Rejected without a division.

The second amendment provided for an inquiry whether there is any, and if so, what Government in Dominica, authorized to treat with the United States for its annexation. Rejected without a division.

The third directed an inquiry whether the Constitution of Dominica forbids her Government to cede her territory or any part to any foreign power. On this Mr. Sumner demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was voted down—yeas 17; nays 37.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to require the Commissioners to be sworn or affirmed to make an honest and true report. Lost—Yeas 10; nays 43.

Mr. Sumner moved to direct the Commissioners to inquire respecting the imprisonment or exile of any persons by the Dominican Government because of hostility to annexation. Not agreed to.

Mr. Summer also moved to provide for an inquiry as to any negotiation or proposal for acquisition of Dominica by any foreign Government. Not agreed to.

Mr. Sumner then sent to the Chair another amendment, when Mr. Morton inquired whether it was in order to urge additional amendments, after the sense of the Senate had been repeatedly expressed against any modification.

Mr. Sumner—Does the Senator wish an answer from me?

Mr. Morton—My inquiry was directed to the Chair.

Mr. Sumner—With the permission of the Chair I will answer it. I am doing my duty as a Senator to give the Senate an opportunity of improving this resolution; and, further, I wish it to go before the country that Senators had the opportunity of making these amendments and have voted them down.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then read, inquiring whether any villages, towns or sections of the island, now occupied by the people of one Government, are claimed by any other Government. Not agreed to.

The House amendment providing that the appointment of the Commission shall not commit Congress for or against annexation, was then concurred in unanimously by yeas 57, nays, none.

The resolution accordingly goes to the President.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, presented the petition of 600 citizens, business men and firms, of Cincinnati, protesting against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge over the Ohio River on the present plan, and praying its modification to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of the Sun, the Mercantile, and the New-York Mutual Insurance Companies of New-York, and the China Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, for a rehearing of the claim for loss of bark *Caldero*.

Mr. Tinklepaugh presented the memorial of the Indianapolis Immigration Convention.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented the memorial of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the subject of subsidizing an Australian steam-ship line.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Potter, of New-York—For the improvement of the harbor of Port Chester, New-York, and of the East Chester Creek.

By Mr. Churchill, of New-York—To facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States.

By Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—For the relief of the First New-York Mounted Rifles.

By Mr. Degener, of Texas—For the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Referred.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. Reeves, of New-York, offered a resolution directing that, in view of the prevalence of infectious and fatal diseases among cattle in New-York and Massachusetts, believed to be introduced from Canada, the Committee on Agriculture inquire whether any legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent or restrict the introduction and distribution of diseased cattle into and through the several States and Territories. Adopted.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and disseminate information as to the extent of cereal crops in other countries, requiring such information to be furnished by the United States Consuls. It was passed.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, reported a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, forbidding cattle to be confined in railroad cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading to give the cattle rest, water and feeding, for at least five consecutive hours, except prevented by contingencies. He explained that the bill did not apply to steam-boats where arrangements are made to feed and water cattle.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, questioned the propriety and constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Wilson stated that the measure had been carefully considered, and submitted to some of the best lawyers, who certified to its legality and constitutionality. The transportation by railroad of cattle from the West to the East was very great, and was daily increasing, and it was well known that the most inhuman and barbarous practices were perpetrated on stock in transit, that were not only disgraceful to humanity, but made the meat of the cattle deleterious to health.

Mr. Eldridge was satisfied that the bill was repugnant to the Constitution, inasmuch as it interfered with the internal police regulations of each State. Congress might as well undertake to legislate for the Police in every city and village. He suggested that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson argued that the bill was directly within the scope of the provision of the Constitution, which gave to Congress power to regulate commerce between States. The bill only referred to railroads which formed connected links between States, and was, therefore, constitutional. He moved the previous question.

On a vote by tellers there were only 104 members voting, which lacked fourteen of a quorum. On a second vote by tellers the vote was still less, many members being probably attracted to the Senate Chamber by the Dominican debate.

A motion to adjourn was then made, but the House refused to adjourn, and the previous question was seconded.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and took up the bill making an additional appropriation of $200,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, moved an amendment appropriating $341,000 for the completion of the section of the work at the Des Moines Rapids, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. Calkin, of New-York, moved an amendment appropriating $450,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gate, New-York Harbor, and spoke in advocacy of it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, objected to the singling out of any particular work at this time. They should all be left to the General River and Harbor Appropriation bill. One-fourteenth of all the appropriations made for river and harbor improvements since 1824, when the system commenced, went to the Des Moines Rapids, which had already received $1,918,200, while $562,200 had gone to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, also protested against these appropriations being made in advance of the regular River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, explained that the appropriations in the regular bill would be for expenditures to be made after the 1st of July next. These appropriations were necessary for the current fiscal year, and to prevent waste and damage to the works in the Spring.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, also argued in support of the appropriation. He said that in New-Orleans, today, coal was double the ordinary price on account of the impossibility of rafts and coal-boats getting down the Ohio in consequence of the obstructions at Louisville.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, opposed the bill and amendment, and argued that works of equal importance were in operation in various parts of the country, such as Hell Gate, N. Y. They had been all overslaughed last year because the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Washburn,) had got through an appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids, and then that gentleman went against all other projects from New-York to New-Orleans.

Mr. Calkin, of New-York—That is so.

Mr. Starkweather—And that is what he will do again, and that is why I am against it. I cannot afford to allow him to get his project through, and then to put the knife into every other project.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, said that the remarks of the gentleman from Connecticut were most astonishing, and that the statement made by him that he, (Washburn) after getting through an appropriation last year, opposed every other similar proposition, was untrue.

The debate was continued for some time.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in illustrating the importance of the Ohio River, referred to the fact that the value of the commerce of that river in 1870 was $730,000,000, while the whole foreign commerce of the country was only $800,000,000.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Conger, of Michigan, said that the commerce of the Ohio River for one year would buy up the whole State of Michigan.

Finally the vote was taken, and the amendment appropriating $341,000 for the Des Moines Rapids was agreed to, and the bill laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee then took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, resuming its consideration where it had been left off on page 9.

A discussion sprung up on a proviso repealing the existing law which permits the Public Printer to furnish at cost price extra copies of all Congressional documents.

Mr. Sargent, of California, gave an illustration of the fraudulent manner in which that privilege is used. A paper in Carson City, Nevada, which was authorized to publish the laws of Congress as an advertisement, procured from Washington a sufficient number of pamphlet copies and distributed them among its subscribers. If that was to be allowed, the immense cost of advertising the laws might be saved and the laws distributed in pamphlet form from Washington.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, approved the course of the Nevada paper referred to, and wished that it were generally followed, instead of publishing the laws in newspapers.

The practice was also defended by Messrs. Lynch of Maine, Laflin of New-York, (Chairman of the Committee on Printing,) and Mungen of Ohia, and attacked by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Laflin had read a letter from the Public Printer, denying the statement which Mr. Dawes had made in this connection before the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Dawes showed how that denial was intended to mislead the House, because the whole pamphlet was printed in the public printing office except the title-page.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, declared his willingness that no copies of public documents should be printed except those absolutely needed for the Government, and that those who want them may get them on paying their cost, just as in Great Britain. This, with the abolition of the franking privilege, would work a true reform.

Mr. Griswold, of New-York, moved to amend the law by requiring the payment of twenty-five per cent. over the cost of printing. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, moved to make it ten per cent. additional. Adopted.

Mr. Laflin, of New-York, moved to strike out the whole provision as amended. Rejected.

Without making further progress with the bill, the Committee rose, and the House passed the bill making appropriations for the Louisville and Portland Canal and the Des Moines Rapids.

Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Friday next. The bill appropriates $1,438,347

MR. BROOKS' INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the Select Committee on Mr. Brooks' investigation, as follows: Messrs. Bingham, Poland, Kerr, Beaman, and Biggs. He stated the reason why Mr. Maynard, who offered the resolution, was not appointed Chairman of the Committee, was owing to the fact that he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and an associate of Mr. Brooks on that Committee.

DEATH OF MR. COVODE.

Pending the vote on it by yeas and nays, the Speaker laid before the House a telegram from Gov. Geary, announcing the death, at Harrisburg, this morning, of John Covode, Representative from Pennsylvania, and speaking of him as a good citizen and valuable and faithful public servant, and a true patriot.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a committee of eight members was ordered to attend the funeral obsequies of Mr. Covode.

The Speaker announced the following as the committee: Messrs. Mercur of Pennsylvania, Van Horn of Missouri, Phelps of Pennsylvania, Beatty of Ohio, Gilfillan of Pennsylvania, Axtell of California, Getz of Pennsylvania, and Roots of Arkansas.

The House adjourned at 4½ o'clock.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Various Applications Denied—Suits Against Delinquents—The New Cattle Disease.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, application for permission to slaughter cattle in different parts of the City, to dump manure at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, and to melt fresh fat in Abattoir-place, were denied.

The counsel to the Board was directed to commence suits against [illegible] physicians who had failed to report deaths and contagious diseases within a certain time. The same course was pursued with derelict clergymen and midwives.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Commissioners of Docks, acquainting the Board with a resolution lately adopted, that hereafter all slips and docks complained of by the Board of Health, and which the owners or lessees decline or fail to dredge, will be dredged under the direction of the Department, and the expense of the work charged to the owners or lessees.

Dr. John J. Reed was appointed an Assistant Health Inspector.

The application of a number of butchers to be allowed to slaughter within certain prescribed limits, was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The suits against Peter Dolan, whose tenements in West Forty-first-street were complained of for non-compliance with the Tenement-house act, were withdrawn, it appearing that the Assistant Inspector was in error in making the complaint. The City Sanitary Inspector was directed to confer with the Sanitary Committee and devise some means whereby a recurrence of such mistakes could be prevented.

The Registrar of Records reported that during the last year there were 27,175 deaths in this City, an excess of 2,008 over the preceding year. This is the largest number of deaths that has occurred in this City. The next greatest number was in 1854, when they reached 26,960.

The City Sanitary Inspector submitted the following weekly letter:

I have the honor to submit the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported to this Bureau for the two weeks ending Jan. 7, 1871:

Week ending Dec. 31, 1870—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 7; small-pox, 7; scarlet fever, 85; measles, 38; diphtheria, 8; relapsing fever, 4.

Week ending Jan. 7, 1871—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 14; small-pox, 12; scarlet fever, 99; measles, 37; diphtheria, 14; relapsing fever, 9.

In view of the fact that small-pox is on the increase and diffused in widely different localities in the City, the necessity of impressing the public mind with the duty of vaccination and re-vaccination, is imperative.

Dr. Morris submitted a report relative to the cattle disease now raging in Dutchess and other counties in this State. This disease is called *Epizootic Aphtha*, or "foot and mouth disease." It has recently been imported from Europe, has been very prevalent in Dutchess County, and is now subsiding. The flesh of cattle afflicted with it is sold by the butchers as good meat. No ill effects are known to have thereupon ensued.

The Board then adjourned.

The Custom-House—No More Vacancies—An Importunate Office-Seeker.

The changes contemplated by the Collector among the attachés of the Custom-house have all been made, and a notice is placarded upon the entrance to the Collector's room to the effect that there are no vacancies, and applications will be useless. The changes made do not exceed twenty in number, and those whose official heads are still upon their shoulders, may rest confident that their lease of life is extended to the end of Collector Murphy's term of office, at least.

Among the applications which a man holding the position of Collector is sometimes compelled to receive, few are found so importunate and insolent as to offer personal abuse. On Tuesday, however, there was an exception to this, and a person claiming to be an Irish Republican—who acknowledged that he had spent the previous night at a ball and was still under the influence of Terpsichore and Bacchus combined—insisted upon being appointed to the position of weigher, claiming that he was peculiarly fitted for the post. Mr. Murphy found that arguments were useless, and, his visitor becoming restless and abusive, caused the office-seeker to be ejected from the room. There were some parties who entertained the opinion yesterday that this would not be the last of the dispute, and that something serious might result therefrom; but this view is not entertained by those who know the character of the Collector's visitor.

The article in the Times, a few days ago, stating that proceedings were about to be taken against certain importers of grain from Canada, who had been temporarily warehousing their grain on board canal-boats lying in the harbor, had the effect of inducing them to comply with the law and put their merchandise into regularly bonded warehouses. All these cargoes have now been stored, and whatever penalties were exacted have been paid. An inventory of all the goods in bond is now being taken and will be completed in a few days, when it will transmitted to the Department at Washington.

Trustees of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, on Tuesday, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

John Allen, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, Boston, Mass.; Cheney Ames, Oswego, N. Y.; C. S. Bushnell, New-Haven, Conn.; W. Blair, Chicago, Ill.; Elisha Brooks, New-York; James Brooks, New-York; Edward Burckhardt, New-York; Abijah W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; Sydney Dillon, New-York; John Duff, Boston, Mass.; W. L. Evans, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. M. Flagler, Cleveland, Ohio; T. J. S. Flint, Chicago, Ill.; Rufus R. Graves, New-York; George Griswold Gray, New-York; Wm. H. Guion, New-York; Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; John S. Lyle, New-York; S. H. Marks, Lockport, N. Y.; James N. Matthews, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. McCormick, New-York; S. D. McMillan, Cleveland, Ohio; John H. Mortimer, New-York; O. Noble, Erie, Penn.; Allen Munroe, Syracuse, N. Y.; Alfred Nelson, New-York; Samuel U. F. Odell, New-York; Lansing Pruyn, Albany, N. Y.; James Sayre, Utica, N. Y.; W. D. Snow, New-York; Augus Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry A. Smythe, New-York; Henry M. Taber, New-York; E. H. Van Kleeck, New-York; John G. Vose, New-York; A. F. Willmarth, New-York; H. D. Walbridge, New-York; Horace S. Walbridge, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Lambard, New-York.

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has received a large supply of new books and magazines. His parcel contains, as usual, all the best publications. Among others he has the *Era Almanac, Belgravia, Tinsley's Magazine, The Piccadilly Annual, Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Cassell's Magazine, The Cornhill*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*. The last mentioned contains an important paper by M. Guizot, and Lord Hobart's article on the *Alabama* claims.

John G. Saxe, the poet and humorist, will read his entertaining lecture on "French Folks at Home," this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, for the benefit of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-street.

Whitman's Jujube is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all persons having affections of the throat. Sold at Hudnut's, Herald Building; Caswell, Hazard & Co., 5th-av. and 24th-st.; Ditman & Co.'s, Astor House, and all leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for Two Dollars a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Wickes Brothers,
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No. 120 Maiden-lane,
are prepared to furnish to the domestic trade and to consumers their
SUPERIOR STANDARD OIL,
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A new brand and perfect illuminator.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all in dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson R. R. R. Depot.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—SIMONSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, L. I., by Rev. P. D. Oakey, Mr. Charles R. Ogden, of Greenpoint, to Miss Susan Simonson, of Springfield, L. I.

PERRY—PEET.—At the residence of Stants E. Mead, Somers, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870, by Rev. Wm. J. Thomson, Mr. Burr Perry, of Brookfield, Conn., to Miss Kate E. Peet, of Somers, N. Y. No cards.

SAUNDERS—VAN LOAN.—On the 5th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Jersey City Heights, by Rev. L. L. Noble, Henry Saunders, of Philadelphia, to Anne M., eldest daughter of Samuel P. Van Loan.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, Henry Montgomery Clark, infant son of Henry W. and Fanny E. Clark.

DEXTER.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Jan. 6, Henry S. Dexter, son-in-law of Hon. T. R. Walker, of Utica.

FINCH.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, Hannah H., wife of Jared Finch, and daughter of Elkanah and Jane Mead, aged 73 years and 21 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

GRAHAM.—Rachel B. Graham, only daughter of Henry M. and Mary E. Graham.

Her relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral ceremonies on Friday, 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 59 Jane-st., corner of Hudson.

HOYT.—On Monday morning, Jan. 9, at her residence, Englewood, near Elizabeth, N. J., Maria Louisa, widow of J. Edwards Hoyt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Elizabeth on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

JACOBS.—On Monday morning, 9th inst., Samuel B. Jacobs, aged 69 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 22 West 28th-st., on Thursday morning next, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

KELLY.—At his residence, No. 21 Irving-place, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, James Kelly, aged 70 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., near 6th-av., on Friday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at [illegible] River, Florida, on Wednesday, [illegible] J. Merritt, of Brooklyn, aged [illegible]

[illegible]

McNAMEE.—At his residence, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, of pneumonia, Thomas McNamee, (of the late firm of Bowen & McNamee,) in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.

POLHEMUS.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 10, Garetta, daughter of the late Theodore Polhemus, Jr., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her mother, No. 60 Remsen-st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RAPELJE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 9, Peter Rapelje, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock.

TORRANCE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, in the 51st year of her age, Helen M., wife of J. E. Torrance, and daughter of the late Elijah Wilson, of Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence in Passaic, N. J., on Friday, the 13th, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves New-York on the Erie Road at 10 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Vernon for interment. Buffalo and Utica papers please copy.

VANDERBURGH.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Mary Vanderburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 157 Henderson-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday morning, Jan. 9, Wm. F. Woodruff, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 226 West 51st-st., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

WOOLSEY.—At Jerusalem, in Syria, early in December last, Martha and Helen, daughters of Theodore D. Woolsey, President of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.

WEYMAN.—In London, on Friday, Dec. 23, 1870, Richard W. Weyman, formerly of this City, and for many years a resident of Paris.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—The veterans of the War of 1812 of this City and adjacent counties will meet this day (Thursday) at No. 413 West 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 1 o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother soldier, John Gassner. Let all attend who can.

Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRTEEN DAYS LONGER.
COLFAX & OVERTON,
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will sell clothing of every description and quality at less than cost.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 6½ A. M., and on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 9½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FIGURE CARVING.—BUSTS OF PROMINENT men, viz.: Washington, Franklin, Shakespeare, Byron, Milton, Pope Pius IX., Dickens, Bismarck, &c., elegantly finished in black walnut, mahogany, maple, oak, ash and cherry woods, on hand and to order, by the Eureka Machine Carving Company, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Mr. Washburn's book has been a long time in preparation, but is now ready for sale, and may be found in the principal book-stores throughout the country. The first volume is a history of the country from its earliest discovery and occupation by Europeans, until the beginning of those strange and [illegible] misunderstood transactions which have made so much diplomatic difficulty with the last few years. The second is the author's experience and [illegible] of the country, which are of the most exciting and interesting character. The book is printed on heavy, tinted paper, and handsomely bound.

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THE TAYLOR WILL.

Another Hearing Yesterday—Testimony for Contestant Continued—Important Evidence of a Bank Cashier and Teller.

The Taylor contested will case was continued before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, yesterday, and although no large volume of testimony was taken, the evidence adduced was of an interesting nature, and somewhat important in its bearing upon the action. Both the cashier and paying teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City, at which institution the deceased in his life-time kept his account, were examined, and each pronounced the signature to the will to be, in their opinion, not genuine. Before this testimony was introduced, one other witness was also examined—Mr. CRANE, an old law partner of Mr. CLINTON, contestant's counsel, who having had business transactions with the late Mr. TAYLOR, testified in strong terms as to his habits of method in regard to business and other matters. The case was adjourned, after a two hours' sitting, until Monday, with the understanding that the matter should then be continued from day to day, and that the contestant should close her case on or before Wednesday, the 18th inst. The following is in detail a summary of the evidence taken yesterday:

ROYAL S. CRANE, the first witness called for contestant, testified: I am a lawyer of this City; have practiced for twelve years; knew Mr. TAYLOR since 1862, and was well acquainted with him; have transacted business for him; have three cases now pending in which he was interested; in some cases I conducted for him, Mr. MARSH acted as counsel; considerable of the business was unlitigated, searching titles, &c.; during my intimacy with Mr. TAYLOR I saw him often; on an average, for the last three years of his life, about once a month; saw him during the latter part of June; had an opportunity of observing his habits of method; "he was the most particular man I ever knew;" he always filed away his letters when received, instantly; in regard to all his papers, I always noticed he took great care of them; had them where they were easy of access; have seen him write 150 times; have received his signature on papers and letters; (will shown witness;) in my opinion the signature to the will is not a genuine one.

Cross-examination—To Mr. STOUGHTON—Next to Mr. TAYLOR, I think my father was the most particular man I ever knew; I form my opinion as to his particularity from personal observation generally; he usually instructed DURYEA, who was his clerk, to file away his papers, when he wished them so disposed of; (witness here detailed cases in which he was engaged for Mr. TAYLOR;) I think one hundred and fifty times was at least the number I have seen the deceased write; Mr. DURYEA was usually at the office; I have been connected with Mr. CLINTON in business, first as clerk, afterward as partner, but not since 1863; have seen the signature to the will before, soon after this suit was commenced; have no doubt about its not being genuine; I don't think I could be deceived about it; I don't think there are more than one or two letters in the whole signature which resemble the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR; I have a bill against the estate; Mr. DURYEA has once spoken to me about it; I can give the reasons why I don't think the signature genuine if desired.

JOHN M. CRANE, the next witness, testified: I am cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank; was formerly paying teller; have been connected with the bank for fifteen years; knew Mr. TAYLOR for ten years; he kept an account at the bank; a great many of his checks passed through my hands; I am acquainted with the signature of the deceased, (will show;) my opinion is, that this signature is not that of Mr. TAYLOR.

Cross-examination.—To Mr. STOUGHTON.—Mr. TAYLOR usually wrote his name J. B. TAYLOR; have seen the will about ten minutes ago examined it; have seen the full name written; I partially form my opinion from a comparison of the signature with those I have seen on checks; there is hardly a resemblance; the signature to the will is written with more care and regularity than Mr. TAYLOR used in writing his name; it is about five years since I paid a check of Mr. TAYLOR'S; saw him write the last time three years ago; saw him sign his name once; only once since I paid a check for him; don't know whether he signed a check or a note; don't know as I ever saw him write but once, and then don't remember if he wrote his name in full; have been cashier of my bank five years; Mr. TAYLOR'S checks were usually drawn on checks with his name printed on the margin; sometimes, not often, Mr. TAYLOR wrote his name differently; there was a wide dissimilarity in his signature; his writing varied; have talked with Mr. STOUT, President of the bank, about the signature to the will; I have seen Mr. TAYLOR'S name written in full on notes.

To Mr. CLINTON—Mr. TAYLOR almost always signed his name in full to promissory notes, whether as drawer or indorser, but to checks he signed "J. B. Taylor;" many of his notes have passed through our bank. [Question—Have you lately examined notes of this character? Objected to, and admitted. Answer—I have looked at some signatures signed "James B. Taylor."] I can't give any approximate number as to the number of notes; I have frequently seen notes of Mr. TAYLOR in my position as cashier; when I said there was a wide difference in the signature, I meant that they differed in detail—the same general characteristics were observable; a person's hand-writing differs by reason of the pen, ink or paper he may use; nervousness may also affect his hand.

THEODORE ROGERS, the last witness, testified: I am paying teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank; have been for two years at different times; while I was there the late Mr. TAYLOR had an account at the bank; knew him as a customer; was in the habit of paying his checks; have been in the habit of seeing his checks for six years prior to his death—first at the Tenth National Bank, and afterward at the Shoe and Leather; for the last two years I paid all his checks; am familiar with his signature; (will shown;) I don't think the signature resembles the handwriting of deceased.

Cross-examination—To Mr. STOUGHTON—Have seen photographs of the signature to the will shown to me by Mr. CLINTON; have seen the real signature for the first time today; looked at it about fifteen seconds; went to Mr. CLINTON'S office to see the photograph copies; examined the photographs for half an hour or more; the purpose was to compare the copy with the genuine signature, some of which I had in my eye and some in my pocket on both checks and notes; I took them down so as to compare them with the copying, to determine if the same person who signed the checks, &c., also signed the will; photographing signatures, two sizes, magnifies the peculiarities; I examined the original signatures with a magnifying glass; made up my mind on the subject from the examinations I made.

JOHN M. CRANE recalled—To Mr. STOUGHTON—I have seen a so-called photographic copy of the will signature; saw it first in the bank; it was brought there by Mr. CLINTON; compared signatures I had with the photographs; saw photographic copies again at Mr. CLINTON'S office; made other comparisons; saw five or six copies of different signatures of JAMES B. TAYLOR; I don't think I took any genuine signatures to the office; I noticed variations in the photographic copies of signatures I saw at Mr. CLINTON'S office; the second examination confirmed my previous opinion in regard to the signature; the opinion did not perhaps need confirmation, but it was strengthened as to the fact that the will was not genuine; all the photographed copies I saw I am quite positive were written out in full, JAMES B. TAYLOR; I don't think they were all copies of the same signature; there were two sizes in all; in the neighborhood of a dozen, all more or less alike; I do not know whether all these photographs were taken from genuine signatures or not.

To Mr. CLINTON—When I saw the photographs I was shown signatures purporting to be the originals of which they were copies (various exhibits heretofore produced were here shown witness and identified;) I saw the alleged will before I saw the photographs; examined it at the request of Mr. DURYEA; I formed my opinion of the will, that it was not genuine, before I saw the photographs and before my interview with Mr. CLINTON.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock M.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Organization of the Board for 1871—Remarks of Messrs. Sands and Smyth—City Superintendent's Report—A Trustee's Removal Asked For.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday.

On motion of Mr. BELL, Mr. SANDS took the chair.

Mr. SANDS said he would avail himself of the opportunity to say a few words on the management of our public schools. The present Board had had charge of the schools for about one year and a half, during which time they had arrested "the extravagant waste of public moneys and inaugurated a wise system of economy." The schools had been supported last year for $1,100,000 less than the law allowed, and this year the saving would be quite as large. Although much had been done, much remains to be done. Our teaching is too dry, monotonous and repressive. Our school system looks better than it really is. The strict discipline maintained and the smart answers of a few smart scholars make our schools seem what they are not. Our intellectual soil is thin and our intellectual resources deficient. Our school system is much the same now as it was sixty years ago. Some new life wants infusing into it. Mr. SANDS then spoke of our constantly-increasing pauperism, which he thought was due in a great measure to the inefficient method of public education. Thirty-seven years ago we had but one pauper in 123; now we have one in 17—an increase of 800 per cent. Mr. SANDS also referred to the fact that our skilled workmen were all, or nearly all, foreigners. This showed that the school systems of the Old World were better and more efficient than ours. They were more practical, and turned out men better fitted to make their way in life than ours do. We teach by words only, the weakest and most inefficient way of teaching. We should teach by things. Mr. SANDS concluded by expressing the hope that the suggestions he had thrown out would be attended to.

WM. WOOD then offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. SMYTH for the efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of presiding officer during the past year, and moved that he be elected President of the Board for 1871.

The motion was adopted, and Mr. SMYTH on taking the chair expressed his thanks for the honor done him. The record of the Board for the past year was, he said, a noble one, of which they might justly be proud. He wished, however, to call attention to the fact that there are now in this City 6,000 children who ought to attend the public schools, but do not. The Board had no power to compel their attendance, and he would suggest that the Board memorialize the Legislature at once to take this matter under their consideration.

The annual report of the City Superintendent was received, showing that there are in the City 271 schools, and that the average attendance was 102,808; the whole number of scholars taught was 238,112; number taught during 1869, 234,082. There were examined during the year 1,345 classes, of which 629 were found to be excellent, 561 good, 124 fair, and 31 indifferent.

A communication was received from FARRELL DORRITY, Inspector of Sixth School District, complaining that JEREMIAH HALLANAN, School Trustee of the Twenty-first Ward, is violating section 3 of article 1, inasmuch as he is doing, in the name of his foreman, JOHN GLEASON, the carpenter work of the school buildings and property of said Ward. His removal is asked for.

Referred to the Committee on By-laws.

The President then announced the Standing Committees for the year, which differ very little from those of 1870.

The Board then adjourned.

Masonic Receptions—Annual Reunions of Manhattan and Excelsior Lodges—The Festivities.

Two Masonic reunions took place in this City on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of prominent lodges, both of which were exceedingly pleasant affairs, and in the manner in which they were conducted, highly creditable to those charged with the management.

The sixth annual reception of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, was held at Apollo Hall, and from the large number of members and guests in attendance, it was evident that the efforts of the various committees to please were fully appreciated. The music was by EBENS' orchestra, and the floor in charge of Gen. EDWARD FERRERO, while, in all respects, the affair was admirably conducted. The Chairmen of the various committees were as follows: Reception, W. P. M. JOHN C. BOAK; Floor, R. W. W. T. WOODRUFF; Master of the Lodge Police, MOSES G. WANZOR.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, held its tenth annual reception at Irving Hall, and it was also both largely attended and successful. The ball was given in aid of the widows' and orphans' fund of the Lodge, and must have realized a handsome sum. The music was furnished by Grafulla's band, and, as usual, good. As to the management of the evening's, or rather morning's, entertainment,—for the festivities were prolonged far into the small hours,—nothing can be said but in praise, as in all respects they were such as were desirable. The following gentlemen were Chairmen of Committees: W. A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Master of the Lodge, Reception; WM. VAN TUZZEL, Floor; E. L. MERRIFIELD, Supper.

At neither of the above receptions did anything occur to mar the enjoyment, and they will long be remembered by all who participated in them—by the members of the respective Lodges as occasions of interest, and by the guests present, as hours filled with pleasant memories.

The Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad Officers Elected.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, held at Mayville, N. Y., yesterday, (Wednesday,) the following Board of Directors were elected: Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Edward H. Carll, of New-York; George B. Gates, of Buffalo; Thomas Struthers, of Warren, Penn.; Wm. N. Stewart, of Corry, Penn.; Daniel Williams, of Ashville, N. Y.; M. P. Bemus, William P. Whiteside, Geo. W. Gifford, J. F. Phelps and A. K. Warren, of Mayville, N. Y. Hon. M. P. Bemus was elected President and Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business of any description was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Jan. 11,) and the attendance during the day was light. The dullness characterizing the market continues, and the monotony will not probably be materially disturbed until after Wednesday next, when the large and important sale of City property, in partition, under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., referee, takes place. The auctioneers are MULLER, WILKINS & Co., and at this sale, property located on Broadway, Fourth-avenue, Canal, Wooster and Laurens streets, is to be offered. From the interest already manifested in this proposed auction, a fortunate result is anticipated, which anticipations, if realized, can hardly fail to have a beneficial effect upon business generally.

Today at the Exchange several sales, all of a legal character, will take place. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will dispose of property on Bethune-street. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE are to offer business premises on Pearl-street, and a tenement-house and lot on Thirty-fifth-street, while in other localities some additional property is advertised to be sold by other auctioneers.

At private sale real estate auctioneers report the following transactions as having been recently effected by them:

By S. S. LEVY & Co., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue:

N. w. corner of 5th-st. and 1st-av., six-story block houses, fully built, and lots, 50x100	$137,500
58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 5 three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, 100x100	100,000
3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., 4 four-story brick houses and lots, 76x70	85,000
9th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., five-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x52x75	26,000

By HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets:

4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 41 West 29th-st	$38,000
4-story brown-stone house and lot, 50th-st., near 5th-av., leased property	35,000

S. J. AHERN, No. 88 Walker-street, reports that 100 feet of land has recently been sold, located on Jefferson-avenue, at Elizabeth, N. J., at the rate of $100 per foot, and that the same seller offered the same property a year ago to the same purchaser at $65 per foot.

The Real Estate Circular of STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway, is received. The list of property advertised at private sale is a very large one, and at the same time, as the prices asked are in each instance attached, the record is a useful one to dealers in property.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x131x13x12.8x126.9	$3,000
Broadway and Georgia-av., n. w. corner, 25x100	500
Broadway and Georgia-av., n. w. corner, 25x100	1,500
Franklin-place, n. s., 256.5 ft. e. of Cedar-st., 40x299	3,000
Grand-st., s. s., 69 ft. w. of Washington-st., 19.2x75	2,250
Herkimer-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Albany-av., 100x100, (5 hs.)	36,000
Hicks-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. of Clark-st., 40x100.6, hs. and ls.	14,700
Hooper-st., s. s., 291 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 44x110	3,100
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 25x100	175
Powers-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 23x100, h. and l.	4,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,000
Truxton-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Sackman-st., 75x95	1,475
Union-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x98	4,700
17th-st., s. w. s., 300 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 75x100	11,086
37th-st., s. w. s., 354.1 ft. s. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	200
40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2 40th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2 40th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.2 38th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 135x100.2x75x100.2x17.6x— } Mtge. $1,060.	5,000
Bay-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Smith-av., 25x100	350
Clermont-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x101	50
De Kalb-av., s. s., 117.7 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 19x100	10,000
Lee-av. and Rutledge-st., n. e. corner, 100x141	9,800
Sheffield-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of North Carolina-av., 50x100	3,000
Union and Schenck avs., s. w. corner, 50x100	750
Washington-av., w. s., 107.7 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 21.7x116.3	2,500

Gravesend.

Second Wood road or Bergen-lane, adjoining Rebecca Turner's, 2 49-100 acres	$1,245

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Crum Pond road, s. s., adjoining Geo. Dayton's, 7 73-100 acres	$1,000

Greenburg.

Jane L. Colby's property, 10 acres	$14,000

Morrisania.

Franklin-av., w. s., Geo. H. Hite's property	$10,000

West Farms.

Washington-av., e. s., 298 ft. n. of quarry road, 25x100	$500
Washington-av., e. s., 248 ft. n. of quarry road, 50x100	1,000

Yonkers.

Riverdale-place, n. s., 148 ft. e. of Riverhead-av., 48x165	$910
Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge road, n. s., 23 lots, Darke's property	11,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

6th-st., e. s., 600 ft. n. of Essex-av., 25x100	$1,000
Coles and 16th avs., s. e. corner, 25.1x131.1	1,000
Walnut-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 25x95	1,500
Sherman-av., s. s., 174 ft. from Emmett-st., 25x100	1,500

Montclair.

Park-st., corner of Chestnut-st., 185x99x198x72	$1,000

Bloomfield.

Williamson-av., w. s., 313 ft. from Oakes', 202x150	$3,021

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey.

Montgomery-st., s. s., lot No. 50, map of associates, 25x100	$20,000
Lot No. 31, Block No. 152, map Harsimer's, 25x100	5,500
Clinton-av., e. s., lot No. 39, city map, 25x100	2,225
Madison-av., w. s., 162 ft. n. of Clinton-place, 50x218	5,500
Lot No. 67, block No. 339, Sisson's map, 25x100	760
North 4th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 25x100	4,500

Bayonne.

26th-st., s. s., adjoining Beaumont's, 158x265	$7,964

Union.

Polk-st., w. s., lot No. 281, West New-York, 25x100	$400

Harrison.

Reynolds-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grant-av., 25x94	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—23D-ST., 4-STORY BROWN-stone h. s., 25x66x100; 37th-st., 4-story brown-stone h. s., 21.6x55x98.9, near Park-av.; 38th-st., 4-story brown-stone h. s., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x55x98.9; 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone h. s., between Madison and Park avs., 20.6x65x98.9; 46th-st., 4-story brown-stone h. s., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6x55x100; 47th-st., 4-story brown-stone h. s., between 6th and 7th avs., 18.9x45x100.5; 48th-st., 3-story brown-stone h. s., near Madison-av., 16.8x55x100; 49th-st., 4-story brown-stone h. s., near Madison-av., 21x55x100; 53d-st., 3-story brown-stone E. b., near Madison-av., 22x52x100; Lexington-av., 4-story brown-stone h. s., 20x50x80. Also a large list of other houses and stores which may be seen at our office. Apply to WINANS SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

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REAL ESTATE.

West 36th-st., 3 s. and base't brick, improv'ts	$10,500
West 37th-st., 3 s. h. s. brown s. h.	15,500
West 39th-st., 3 s. h. s. brick h.	16,000
East 61st-st., 3 s. h. s. brown s. h.	20,000
West 38th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h.	38,000
West 53d-st., near Madison-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h.	40,000

At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ON MORTON-ST., HOUSE AND lot; lot 24x96, with three-story and basement brick house, 20x40, and extension 25 feet, with modern improvements and in perfect order; also, building on rear of lot, three story, 15x20; a desirable property. For particulars apply to I. P. STEPHENS, No. 58 Wall-st., office Rutgers Insurance Company.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST.—ONE HUNDRED feet wide, and the entrance to the Park, for sale—six lots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., (100 feet wide) near 3d-av.—For sale, four lots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone modern house; 20.10 by 60; lot 100 feet; 16th-st. near 5th-av.; price very low; also, a printed list of dwellings and stores.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 91 CEDAR-ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—WINANS SANDS & GARRETTSON offer a large number of first-class dwellings at prices to suit; also, valuable lots on 5th-av.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV. FRONT, BEtween 72d and 73d sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—FOR SALE—Four lots between 9th and 10th avs.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIVE LOTS ON 5TH-AV., IN ONE BODY, including corner of 72d-st., for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOURTEEN LOTS, LYING CONTIGUOUS, between 3d and 4th avs., and near 73d-st., for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop complete brown-stone dwelling, for sale low; possession; 39th-st. near 5th-av.; 11.6 by 65; lot, 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE a new, very good twelve-room house, half a mile from depot.
J. SMITH DODGE,
No. 15 West 20th-st.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—To lease, on liberal terms, a desirable property on Broadway, near Union-square, together with an L on a side street, being 51 feet front by 162 feet in depth on Broadway, and 24x85 on side street; possession May 1, 1871. Full particulars of
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE FIRST floor above the street, at No. 162 Broadway, between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st.; heated by steam; just painted, &c.; rent, $480 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1¼ Pine-st.

SIXTH-AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—For sale, the most prominent corner store on the avenue, always sure to command a high rent. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot: 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-built full-sized house, with an extension, located on 5th or Madison avs., or cross sts. near the same, and between 32d and 42d sts.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE wanted immediately, between 23d and 36th sts., in the neighborhood of 5th or Madison avs. Address, with full information, A. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

OFFICE WANTED IN THE VICINITY of the hat trade, near corner of Mercer, Grand, Broome, or Canal sts. $500 a year will be paid. Address S. H. B. CO., No. 27 Mercer-st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK OF NEW-YORK, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,845,475 31
Due from banks		155,774 06
Due from the directors of the bank	$21,000 00	
Specie		67,696 74
Cash items, viz.: Checks, drafts, &c., on City Banks	660,013 88	
Sundry items, (country checks, &c.)	20,850 44	
Internal revenue stamps	2,302 26—	683,166 56
Bills of solvent banks, and United States demand notes		252,947 00
Loss and expense account		31,407 04
United States taxes paid		5,008 20
Fixtures		5,617 44
United States bonds		5,517 88
Cleveland City (Ohio) bond		5,104 52
Total		$4,060,714 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Profits	55,394 29
Due to banks	422,377 83
Due depositors, on demand	1,750,379 03
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, Cashier's checks outstanding and uncollected checks received from depositors and paid through Exchanges next morning	832,063 59
Total	$4,060,714 74

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: EMIL SAUER, President, and O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the German American Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 24th day of December, 1870, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 11th day of January, 1871.

THOS. L. THORNELL,
Notary Public New-York County.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST.; ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST.; ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 102 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 28 by 115 feet.

CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 72 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 235 feet on Wooster-st.

LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 172 feet 6 inches on Laurens-st.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Exchange-place.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

BETHUNE-STREET.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 12 Bethune-st., north side, between Washington and Greenwich sts.

MAGGIE DAVIS, Administratrix.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Proctor.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
Nashville and Decatur
Railroad.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.
FOR SALE BY
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.,
No. 52 Broadway and Exchange-court.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.

$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due

BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the

FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and MCKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE office of this Company, Jan. 9, 1871, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,	D. B. MOSES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	NICH. C. MILLER,
JAY L. ADAMS,	WM. W. OWENS,
PETER B. ANDERSON,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
EB'N'R BEADLESTON,	EDGAR PINCHOT,
ALEX. BONNELL,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ABIJAH CURTIS,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
CHAS. DENISON,	CHAS. SPEAR,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	GEO. W. SAVAGE,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	E. T. TEFFT,
DANIEL FOSTER,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
ALLAN HAY,	STEPHEN VIELE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAS. WALLACE,
ZACHARIAH JAQUES,	R. CORNELL WHITE.
T. C. KIMBALL,	

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held Jan. 11, 1871, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., 225 miles, to connect south via Montgomery with Mobile and New-Orleans, and north via Greensborough and Danville with Richmond, Va., and at Richmond with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the Great Trunk line for passengers to and from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$16,000 PER MILE.

Thirty years to run from 1st July, 1870.
Bonds may be registered through transfer agent in New-York.
Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent.
Coupons payable in New-York.
All United States taxes paid by the Company.
A limited amount offered at 84 by
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBERT P. PERRIN,

JNO. W. MERSEREAU,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JOSEPH BRITTON,	DENTON PEARSALL,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,	GEO. W. QUINTARD,
HY. A. POLHAMUS,	J. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
STEPHEN HYATT,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
And HIRAM RAYNOR,	WILLIAM HIBBARD,

HENRY SILBERHORN were duly elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the 16th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE NO. 234, dated Dec. 13, 1865, for ninety-one (91) shares stock of the Phenix National Bank, New-York, in the name of William Dalrymple.

Transfer of the same having been stopped, the finder will please return the certificate to
CYNTHIA DALRYMPLE, Administratrix,
No. 324 West 30th-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON CLEWS, Habicht & Co., and the Imperial Bank, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	PETER B. SWEENY,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD	ANDREW MILLS.
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	

HUDSON HOAGLAND, JOHN W. MASURY, JAMES OLWELL were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHAS. BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY
FRANKLIN CHANDLER,
MASON THOMSON,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,

were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANKLIN CHANDLER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

M. F. READING, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT No. 682 Broadway, the following-named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

DAVID BANKS,	CHARLES JENKINS,
CHARLES COOPER,	WILLIAM PHELPS,
JOSEPH ROGERS,	JOHN MORRISON,
DAVID BANKS, Jr.,	CHARLES BANKS,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	A. WOODRUFF BROWN,
AUG. D. PORTER,	WILLIAM H. HUME,
HENRY A. KERR,	LOUIS C. GUENTAL,
JOHN H. KEYSER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE A. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	WILLIAM R. GUION,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
SANFORD COBB,	HENRY MEYER,
PHILIP M. LYDIG.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Jan. 5, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the third class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NO. 83 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on SATURDAY, 14th inst., and opened THURSDAY, 19th inst.

THOS. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

NATH. HAYDEN,	CHARLES SANFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	THOMAS WOODFORD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,	SAMUEL R. PLATT,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	H. B. LOOMIS,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	CHARLES HAUSELT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.	

At a meeting of the Board, held this A. M., Messrs. NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were unanimously re-elected to their respective positions of President and Vice-President.

GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

Eighty-fifth Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. JAN. 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

J. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

Thirty-first Dividend.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1871.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES: NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK; BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.

G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

Net assets Jan. 1, 1871	$307,602 56
Cash capital	200,000 00
Net surplus Jan. 1, 1871	$107,602 56

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserve fund, is payable to shareholders on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 233 Bowery, near Houston-st. DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 16. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President; HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

JAN. 9, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 135 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets	4,578,008 02
Liabilities	199,668 71

ABSTRACT OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
SHOWING THE
Condition of the Company on the 1st Day of January, 1871.

ASSETS.

CASH, BALANCE IN BANK	$174,478 65
BONDS AND MORTGAGES, BEING FIRST LIEN ON REAL ESTATE	1,837,615 00
LOANS ON STOCKS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND	249,300 00
UNITED STATES STOCKS, (MARKET VALUE,)	1,380,937 50
STATE AND MUNICIPAL STOCKS AND BONDS, (MARKET VALUE,)	564,390 00
BANK STOCKS, (MARKET VALUE,)	133,495 00
INTEREST DUE 1ST JAN., 1871	48,256 83
BALANCE IN HAND OF AGENTS	66,769 47
BILLS RECEIVABLE (FOR PREMIUMS ON INLAND RISKS, &c.,)	9,096 71
OTHER PROPERTY, MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	82,676 56
PREMIUMS DUE AND UNCOLLECTED ON POLICIES ISSUED AT THIS OFFICE	6,437 25
STEAMER MAGNET AND WRECKING APPARATUS	23,085 77
REAL ESTATE	1,500 00
GOVERNMENT STAMPS ON HAND	49 25
TOTAL	$4,578,008 02

LIABILITIES.

CLAIMS FOR LOSSES OUTSTANDING ON 1ST JAN., 1871	$199,368 71
DUE STOCKHOLDERS ON ACCOUNT OF 32D AND 33D DIVIDENDS	300 00
TOTAL	$199,668 71

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on demand, free of Government Tax.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 16th inst. Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES NO. 470 AND NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1871	238,856 67
Total assets	$438,856 67

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.
JAN. 9, 1871.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building). A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared payable on demand, free of tax.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

JAN. 9, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on and after the 12th inst.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.

F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.

M. F. HAZEN.
JAN. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.

Mr. G. H. REDMOND will sign the name of our firm by procuration.

DENNISTOUN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

NOTICE.

The firm of G. H. & H. REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by Mr. H. REDMOND, at No. 4 Hanover-st., under his own name.

G. H. & H. REDMOND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have agreed and do hereby agree that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between them, under the firm name of MAXWELL & BARKER, shall cease and determine on this 31st day of December, 1870, and that the affairs of the firm shall be settled by JOHN MAXWELL, who alone is entitled to liquidate the affairs of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.

JOHN MAXWELL, [L. S.]
ISRAEL A. BARKER, [L. S.] } General Partners.
JAS. L. BRUMLEY, [L. S.]
CHAS. KELLOGG, [L. S.] } Special Partners.

ISRAEL A. BARKER is now with Messrs. HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

THE FIRM OF JOSEPH McKEE & BROTHER is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by JOSEPH McKEE.

JOSEPH McKEE,
SAMUEL B. W. McKEE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

PERSONAL.

VERONA.—FIFTY-THREE, FORTY-SEVEN, seven.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Weds. Jan. 18	Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
via Halifax.	China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.......$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax. Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY, 12th January.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., Jan. 14	Britannia.....Wed., Jan. 18
India..........Sat., Jan. 21	Iowa..........Wed., Jan. 25
Columbia......Sat., Jan. 27	Tyrian.........Wed., Feb. 8
Europa.........Sat., Feb. 4	Britannia.....Wed., Feb. 22
Caledonia.....Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa..........Wed., Mar. 8
Anglia.........Sat., Feb. 18	Tyrian.........Wed., Mar. 22

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $125 to $170, Steerage. $60. according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau)....Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau). Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alsace, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON...............SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE, Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

LIBRARIES OF THE LATE EX-GOV. WILLIAM H. MARCY AND EX-GOV. WASHINGTON HUNT.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, Jan. 12th and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the libraries of the late Ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy and Ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, comprising a valuable collection of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, many rare reports, &c., &c. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan 12, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River: 2,500 boxes fresh St. Michael's Oranges.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2.)

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.

The weight to be transported will not *exceed* 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, *and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of* $2,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.

Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

IL. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY. No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND IN-DORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 21st inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
1,200 Pea Jackets.
2,300 pairs Cloth Trousers, Naval Standard.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed 60 days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (FORM FUR-NISHED by me,) in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of Stone, at the National Cemetery, near Yorktown, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application by those desiring to bid. Separate bids for building this Lodge of Brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET MONU-MENTS. TOWN SURVEY COMMISSION OF KINGS COUNTY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Survey, No. 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Feb. 1, for the delivery of Granite Street Monuments, not exceeding 4,500 in all, as may be directed, three feet six inches long, with seven-inch square heads, to be delivered as required, for location on the public roads of New-Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush and Flatlands, according to the specifications on file in said office. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal received.

JNO. L. RYDER, Secretary Town Survey Commission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENUINE CHESTER EMERY DEPOT.

No. 25 Park-Place.

THE PUREST EMERY IN THE WORLD

for all manufacturing purposes, and the lowest rates.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., General Agents.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's hosiery and furnishing business of the late Richard Green, No. 779 Broadway, comprising stock, fixtures and lease of building. For particulars apply to R. F. SMITH, No. 779 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE—FOR ONE OR TWO young men with a few thousand dollars to commence the hardware business, as the advertiser would sell (account of sickness) on very advantageous terms. Address HARDWARE, Post-office, Box No. 4,459.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent person as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting, and fitting; is a good operator on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; no objection to the care of growing children; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 628 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 340 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUS-trious girl, to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a competent, reliable servant, a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and can operate; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at 261 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A neat, industrious, honest, competent woman, well recommended from last place; no washing; wages expected, $20. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby, and bring it up on bottle if required; is an excellent seamstress; has best City references. Call at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small, private family to do general house-work, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 359 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch, German servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman, very respectable, and very good cook; understands the care of milk, butter, &c.; excellent baker; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD RE-liable woman as first-class cook; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; the very best of City references. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG respectable colored girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take sewing by the day. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 232 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT, well-recommended girl, a situation as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid, in a small private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPE-rienced chamber-maid and good sewer; or as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at or address No. 40 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse or chamber-maid; no objection to assist with the waiting; best City references from last place. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION IN a small family to do general house-work or chamber-work; good references. Call at 155 West 37th-st.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS French, Irish, German and American help, can be suited at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Call between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at No. 43 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERI-can girl, a situation as seamstress; would have no objection to light chamber-work; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good references. Call for two days at No. 270 3d av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as ladies' maid to one or two ladies; understands dress-making, hair-dressing and millinery; can cut and fit; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a Protestant. Address W. W., No. 338 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman, washing at her house, by the month or dozen, or would go out by the day; understands doing up linens and fineries in superior style; reliable and trustworthy. Can be seen at any time at No. 231 West 26th-st., rear house.

WANTED—AT THE WASHINGTON LAUN-dry, No. 220 West 33d-st., all kinds of family washing and French fluting, and lace curtains, custom shirts, &c.; prices reasonable. By Mrs. McCARTY, No. 220 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to do families' or gentlemen's washing and ironing, by the month or otherwise; fluting and puffing neatly done; reference. Apply at No. 317 East 24th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take the entire charge of children; will go to any part of the country; good City reference. Call at No. 203 East 20th-st., in the dress-maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUN-dress, washing at her house, by the month or dozen; understands doing up linens and fineries in superior style; reliable and trustworthy. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; would go out, or would take an infant at her own house; good reference. No. 16 Bowery-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 340 East 24th-st., Room No. 41.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROT-estant girls, situations together in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 327 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit-trees, vegetables, laying out new places; twelve years' references can be given. Address M. W., No. 9 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands gardening thoroughly in all its various branches; is married; has unexceptionable reference. Address L. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience; is strictly temperate and obliging; first-class City reference from his last and former employers. Address A. B., No. 1,252 Broadway and 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUA-tion as waiter or coachman; City or country; best of City reference for either capacity can be given. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; single; long City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able man as superintendent on a farm; fully understands his business, and has had fifteen years' experience; can furnish City or country references. Address J. B. R., No. 9 John-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener (single man;) experienced in all branches of horticulture. Address T. SEILBERGER, English Neighborhood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as coachman, to go to the country. Address JOHN THOMSON, Station L, Harlem.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF INTEGRITY AND capacity, to take the general agency for the State of New-York, for one of the oldest Life Insurance Companies in the country. To the right man, the Company is prepared to offer a favorable contract, with a neat office in a good location. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO chamber-work and to assist with washing and ironing; must understand her work and come well recommended. Call today before 2 o'clock at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—TWO RAPID WRITERS; WAGES $8 per week, nine hours' service. Address A. B. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS with City reference. Apply at 804 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE COUTURIERE FRANCAISE de premier ordre, faisant à perfection les robes, robes de bal, manteaux, et toute sorte de vetements de dames, desirerait entrer dans une famille pour n'y travailler que de soumettre. S'adresser au Bureau Francais, No. 405 5me-av.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, on second floor, to rent, with board; vacated by party leaving for California unexpectedly; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL furnished, with or without private table; everything strictly first-class; references exchanged. No. 53 West 33d-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class; reference exchanged; French cooking.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor to let, with fine rooms above, en suite or singly, with or without private table; terms moderate.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO Coleman House—Furnished rooms to let; a front room to let suitable for two; grate fire; also, a large hall room.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262 WEST —Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location and board first-class. References.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—A NICELY-furnished large front room on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable; references required.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH BED-room attached, with or without partial board; southern exposure. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, with or without board. No. 72 Barrow-st.; terms reasonable.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit

ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAV-INGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—SIX per Cent. interest allowed on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Interest has been declared at the following rates per annum: Six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums, and is credited and payable Jan. 16, 1871.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made after Jan. 20 draw interest from Feb. 1.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.

s15-1aw6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1809.

E. P. WHEELER, M. H. SMITH, C. B. SMITH, } Executors.

d1-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-1aw-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.

COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
THURSDAY, Jan. 12.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
La Duchesse, Act 1....Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
La Duchesse, Acts 2 and 3.......Mlle. LEA SILLY
FRIDAY, Jan. 13.
LES BRIGANDS.
Fiorella.......Act 1st.........Mlle. LEA SILLY
Fiorella.......Act 2d.............Mlle. AIMEE
Fiorella.......Act 3d. Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Fragoletto..............Mlle. ELISE PERSINI
Falscappa....................M. GAUSINS
FOUR PRIME DONNE IN THE SAME CAST.
Saturday Matinee—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
La Duchesse..........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
BARBE BLEUE.
In active preparation, LA PERICHOLE.
THIRD NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 15

AMERICAN CELEBRATION

OF THE UNITY OF ITALY, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, At 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Major-Gen. DIX will preside. Addresses by H. W. BEECHER, W. C. BRYANT, Judge EMOTT, Dr. BELLOWS, and other distinguished speakers. Music by Grafulla's Band.

Tickets, FREE OF CHARGE, may be had at the bookstores of Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Carlton, corner of 5th-av. and 25th-st.; Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway; E. P. Dutton, No. 713 Broadway; Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray-st.; and Christern, No. 77 University-place.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WILLIAM DUTTON IN GRACEFUL HORSEMANSHIP.
CINDERELLA.
LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ACCOMPLISHED FEATS BY THE LEADING STARS OF THE ARENA.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, AT IRVING HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1871.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS, admitting gentleman and two ladies.
The door will be under the management of Prof. JOHN A. MACPHERSON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, FOUR PRIME DONNE IN THE SAME CAST.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, 1¾ karats; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18-karat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1¼ karat; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1¼ karat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1-3 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine 3-stone Diamond Ring; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin; 1 fine Enameled Watch, lady's size; 1 Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 Diamond Ring; 50 fine Gold and Enameled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Ear-rings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Fourth Winter Exhibition, including the SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS recently brought from Europe by Mr. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country. Open every day and evening.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A NEW KIND OF PARLOR ORGAN —The most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Call and see or send for circulars.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 27TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL-LEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

(176TH-ST.) FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 869, 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THIS and EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's historical play of RICHELIEU,
which will be produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, who has been specially engaged.
The dramatis persona will comprise
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT..as....DE MAUPRAT
Mr. SHERIDAN...........as.......DE BARADAS
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.......as.........RICHELIEU
Mr. FENNO..............as............JOSEPH
Mr. ANDERSON...........as............HUGUET
Mr. PITOU..............as.........LOUIS XIII.
Mr. PATEMAN............as.......DE BERIGHEN
Mr. HOWSON.............as...........ORLEANS
Master SEYMOUR.........as...........FRANCOIS
Miss PATEMAN...........as..JULIE DE MORTIMER
Miss LIVINGSTON........as....MARION DE LORME

FIRST MATINEE OF RICHELIEU On SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Robson's romantic drama of LOVE AND LOYALTY,
With MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
As EDWARD MARSTON
(For the first time in New-York.)
Mr. E. W. SHERIDAN......as.......LORD VERNEY
Mr. A. W. FENNO.........as.....MASTER VERMONT
Mr. R. PATEMAN..........as..Master WILDERPATE
Mr. A. PITOU..........................FENTON
Mr. N. DECKER.........................GAMWELL
Mr. HOWSON............................ANTHONY
Miss TERESA SELDEN......as.............JULIET
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
Miss PATEMAN............as...........MARGARET

Both plays will be carefully presented with NEW SCENERY, by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE, FURNITURE by DEUEL, MACHINERY by DUNNE and assistants; MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER. Under the stage direction of MR. D. W. WALLER.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES ON FRIDAY, Jan. 13, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, with the company, costumes, &c., from BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Box-sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy or at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY SECOND ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT will be given AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 143 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

DR. DOREMUS WILL LECTURE

AT CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 8 O'CLOCK. "WE ARE THE FIRST, AND NOT THE LAST, OF OUR RACE." ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, LES BRIGANDS, WITH AN UNRIVALED CAST.

UNEXCELLED—UNEQUALED. Without exception, the finest and most costly collection of paintings, ever exhibited in this country, is the "Derby Collection," now on view at the Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Open day and evening.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUB-SCRIBERS TO THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Northern Dispensary will be held at the Dispensary, (intersection of Christopher-st. and Waverley-place,) on FRIDAY EVENING, (the 13th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock; punctual attendance is requested.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Classes for beginners constantly forming. Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING FOR SMALL CHILDREN. OLD LOCATION, No. 64 West 34th-st.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING.— OLD LOCATION, No. 64 West 34th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PENNSYLVANIA SLATE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court, against the estate of the Pennsylvania Slate Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by the said the Pennsylvania Slate Company, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of said estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WALDRON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Waldron, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, 1871, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IMOGENE WALTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Imogene Walton, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of New-York, at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in said district, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,717.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York, ss. —In the matter of the BEAVER BROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 3d day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purposes specified in section 28 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPT-CY.—The undersigned assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of LYMAN P. WHITE and JOHN R. SEVEIRA, bankrupts, will sell at the auction-room of Wm. Topping & Co., auctioneers, No. 152 Church-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1871, a stock of hats, caps, straw goods, &c., &c., being the estate of said bankrupts.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1871.
ALBERT P. MOULTON, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ELIZA HAYLOCK, (FORMERLY COOPER,) deceased.—In Chancery: "Wicks vs. Maynard."—Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in the above cause on the 12th day of November, 1870, any person or persons claiming to be heir at law or heirs at law of Eliza Haylock, (formerly Eliza Cooper, spinster,) late of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex, England, deceased, (who died on the 5th day of March, 1870, and who was a grand-daughter of Thomas Cooper, late of Binstead, near Alton, in the County of Hants, England, deceased,) are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of May, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the said County of Middlesex, England; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1870. ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.
POOLE & HUGHES, Solicitors, No. 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Last nights of WAR.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE, WAR.
This play, notwithstanding its great success, must be WITHDRAWN after this week, in consequence of the production of VARIOUS NOVELTIES.
It is respectfully announced that MR. LESTER WALLACK will make his FIRST APPEARANCE, MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 16.
TWO COMEDIES, to be acted for the FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS,
Planche's FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and Boucicault's USED UP.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WAR MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK of the BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY:
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1½.
*** The success of SARATOGA compels the postponement of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new play.
*** Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. The GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION of the AGE. THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PLAY OF THE BLACK CROOK, with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE, EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2. The splendid new comedy KIND TO A FAULT, and the glorious burlesque of ALADDIN. Next SATURDAY, complimentary benefit to Miss Edwin.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.
Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
First production of the entirely new burlesque entitled ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
JOHNNY THOMPSON in ON HAND, or TRUE TO THE LAST.

MARIE SEEBACH TO-NIGHT

At the STADT THEATRE. Love and Intrigue. Schiller's Kabale und Liebe; Seebach as Louisa. To-morrow. Faust; Seebach as Marguerite.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, SILLY, AIMEE, MONTALAND, PERSINI, IN LES BRIGANDS.

FOUR HUNDRED PAINTINGS, Now on exhibition, day and evening, at the National Academy of Design, including the Derby Collection of 150 superb paintings by the first Foreign Masters.

A HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

Members of the dramatic profession are hereby respectfully notified that A PERFORMANCE will be given at an early date (to be hereafter announced) for the benefit of the widow and children of the LATE GEORGE HOLLAND.

Artists who are willing to give their professional services in aid of this project—honoring the memory of the dead comedian, and practically benefiting those who were dearest to him in life—are invited to signify the fact, without delay, by sending their names to Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG, at Wallack's Theatre, who will act as stage manager on the occasion of the BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

HENRY SEDLEY,
C. H. WHEELER,
G. W. HOWS,
WHITELAW REID,
JOHN R. THOMPSON,
WILLIAM WINTER,
C. W. TAYLEURE,
WILLIAM STUART,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
JOHN GILBERT,
THEO. MOSS,
WILLIAM DAVIDGE,
DANIEL H. HARKINS,
JAMES LEWIS,
GEORGE L. FOX,
HARRY BECKETT,
AUG. W. FENNO,
JOSH. A. BOOTH,
L. J. VINCENT,
JAMES SCHONBERG.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING. THE DERBY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, now on view at the Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAIL-WAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S COURSE OF UNIVERSITY LECTURES,

ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, IN ASSOCIATION HALL, AT 11½ O'CLOCK.
Subject for Thursday, *Columbus*; subject for Monday, *Michael Angelo*.
Tickets for the Course, $15; single admission, $1.

DR. JOHN HALL'S

SECOND LECTURE—"THE PASSIONS." Association Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; 1:15, †3:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P.M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P.M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway: No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 22, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

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FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE ROOT EN-gine in complete order; or will exchange for small engine and boiler. Can be seen at Nos. 20 and 27 Worth-st. R. A. YOUNGS.

THE RULLOFF TRIAL.

Closing Proceedings in the Great Case at Binghamton.

Arguments of the Prisoner's Counsel and the Attorney-General—The Charge to the Jury—After Four Hours' Deliberation a Verdict: "Murder in the First Degree"—Thrilling Scenes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

Expected from the remarks made at the close of the session last night to be the last, this the sixth day of the famous trial was begun with a far larger audience than either of its predecessors, notwithstanding the day was one of the coldest of late years, and it involved something of peril to face the keen January air. The defense was prompt in bringing forward such scraps of testimony as they had. Mr. J. B. LEWIS, who was expected to testify how he had been mistaken in the identity of a man who purchased liquor of him, as stated yesterday, was first called. Before the Coroner he swore the man was RULLOFF, but he has since seen a man who said he was a drover from the West, who makes occasional visits to Binghamton, who called himself BAXTER. Mr. LEWIS said, however, that he was not sure whether he was the same man who was in his store on the evening of the murder; and upon cross-examination he said he was yet convinced that it was the prisoner who entered his store and bought the liquor. Thoroughly discomfited by this first effort of the day to prove something favorable to the prisoner, Mr. BECKER traveled off into a discussion as to the possible relative positions of the burglars and their antagonists during the struggle, as judged from the holes of the pistol shots in the walls, desiring to show that one which struck the wall six feet from the floor had been fired from nearer the front door than the head of the stairs, which fact would invalidate BURROUGHS' evidence that all had been fired while the burglar was coming up the stairs except the one which killed MYRICK. When Mr. LEWIS E. KING was stating emphatically that when himself and BURROUGHS' stood before the door of RULLOFF's cell the prisoner unhesitatingly picked out BURROUGHS by the direction of his voice and eyes, a round of applause burst from the audience for the third time during the trial. Mr. BEALES at this arose, and in a few eloquent remarks referred to these manifestations of popular prejudice, and asked the protection of the Court for the prisoner. Judge HOGEBOOM, in reply, said that he could apologize for the indignation of an honest public, not, as he believed, against the prisoner, but at the enormous crime; yet this was a Court of Justice, not a popular assemblage, and a place where the auditors were not privileged in any way to participate in the proceedings. He was therefore compelled to reprove these manifestations of public feeling, and to insist that they should not be repeated.

RULLOFF AGAIN ARGUING.

A long pause ensued, caused by the absence of witnesses called by the defense; and, with the understanding that certain medical testimony should be taken when the physicians arrived, RULLOFF arose and returned to his pet idea, with a motion to strike out all evidence as to the identification of DEXTER and JARVIS, because there was no testimony of a conspiracy between him and them to commit the crime. Reading the case of The People *vs.* THORNS, in Third PARKER's Criminal Reports, he proceeded to argue the point. Judge HOGEBOOM speedily interrupted him, and referred to the evidence of BURROUGHS that the prisoner, to the best of his knowledge, was one of the three burglars, and that the evidence of the shoes also connected him with the crime. RULLOFF was utterly unabashed by this revelation of the opinion of the Court, which was fatal to his hopes, and went on with such calmness and clearness that a stranger could not have supposed that he was arguing for himself. Mr. BEALES then followed in a masterly, eloquent and affecting speech in support of the motion, at the conclusion of which Judge HOGEBOOM denied it, saying that all the evidence must go to the jury, and upon it they must pass on the life or death of the prisoner. RULLOFF then moved that the prosecution be stopped and the Court order an acquittal, because the facts do not show a murder or any general form of manslaughter, and the indictment does not charge the special form of manslaughter which it is claimed the facts show. Mr. BEALES argued the point, reviewing the facts that the attack was begun by the clerks; that two of the burglars fled, and the third was overpowered by the clerks who were engaged in dispatching him, and in so doing were committing the crime of manslaughter in the second degree, which reduced the offense of the person who killed MYRICK to the same rank. Judge HOGEBOOM denied the motion peremptorily, saying that the indictment was broad enough to cover all the grades of homicide, and that he did not feel at liberty to withdraw the case in any of its aspects from the jury. In referring to the conduct of the clerks, Judge HOGEBOOM asked what were they to do, and stated plainly that they had the right to kill all three of the felons to prevent the commission of the felony in which they were engaged. And further, the Judge referred pointedly to the fact, that the two felons ran back into the store, and asked why they did so.

CLOSE OF THE DEFENSE.

The defense then called Dr. BURR, who examined the foot of the prisoner, in the presence of the jury and audience, with the view of showing that it was not a malformed foot, but the examination showed that the large toe was gone. With this testimony, and that of a few others to equally trivial facts, even to having a witness exhibiting a malformed foot, the defense rested, without having disproved a single particle of the evidence of the prosecution, or without attempting to explain any one of the suspicious circumstances surrounding him. Upon such a case as this, with an immense audience confronting him with an intensely bitter feeling against his cause, Mr. BEALES rose to address the jury in the closing argument for the defense. His argument was commenced with an enumeration of the difficulties encountered by the defense, prominent among which he ranked the popular prejudice against the prisoner. Having dwelt upon these topics, he passed to the testimony, admitting, while attempting to explain away the facts of the arrest, that the prisoner was acquainted with and an associate of ALBERT T. JARVIS and WM. T. DEXTER. He also admitted that the proof was sufficient to show that these two men were two of the three burglars engaged in the crime. The greater portion of his address, however, was devoted to depreciating the evidence of GILBERT I. BURROUGHS, the only eye-witness of the crime. His statements were analyzed in detail, and many of them claimed to be not only conflicting, but improbable in themselves. Counsel claimed, further, that BURROUGHS was in such condition of frenzy that he was unable to give a true, coherent account of what passed in the store. Mr. BEALES then passed on to attempt to explain many other suspicious acts of the prisoner, including his singular recognition of BURROUGHS when the latter was first taken to his cell. After a pause of a few minutes, Mr. BEALES went on to sketch the quiet, domestic, harmless life of the prisoner at No. 170 Third-avenue, his great natural ability, his high self-acquired literary attainments, and being utterly unknown to the Police of New-York, he claimed that it was absurd to suppose that this man had such a double character that he could be the thief, burglar and murderer, as asserted by the State. The presence of the burglars' tools in RULLOFF's desk was attempted to be explained by the alleged fact that they had been put there after RULLOFF left, and were placed there for the purpose of affording the required proofs of criminal habits. The question of the shoe was then taken up, and it was claimed that there was no positive evidence that the shoe for a deformed foot found in the store had ever been worn by the prisoner. The testimony of Mr. SPAULDING, who met the prisoner on the Chenango Bridge on the afternoon of Aug. 16, was then taken up, and counsel claimed that the story was so extraordinary and improbable in itself as to be utterly unworthy of credence. Upon the legal aspect of the case Mr. BEALES claimed that the offense committed in HALBERT's store, on the morning of the 17th of August, by whoever committed, was nothing more than manslaughter in the second or third degree. The facts showed that there was no malice toward MYRICK, who was a stranger to the slayer, and that there was no design to take life, as the only purpose of the intruder firing the shot was to secure the release of his comrade, then held by MYRICK, in a grip-like grasp. Mr. BEALES continued his review of the testimony at great length, and did not conclude until he had spoken four hours. His speech, as a forensic effort, was admirable, but as an argument it was without value. Mr. BEALES seemed to feel the hopelessness of his cause, for he concluded with the beautiful allegory of the creation of man at the prayer of Mercy, and picturing the lonely, friendless, penniless prisoner at the Bar, asked the jury to temper justice with mercy.

THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

At the conclusion of Mr. BEALES' address, it being then 8 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN will close the case for the people. After the charge by Judge HOGEBOOM, it will be given to the jury, and as there is really nothing for that body to consider but the grade of murder, it is expected that a verdict will be returned in a few minutes after the charge. There is now, therefore, every probability that this greatest case in the criminal annals of Western New-York will close early to-morrow afternoon. The terrible character of the crime, combined with the previous career of the prisoner in the section of the State where he is now the sole object of interest, enlisted a public feeling in the outset, which has been deepened and extended by the dramatic character of the evidence, and of the incidents of the trial. Mr. BEALES did indeed reprobate this public opinion in the most scathing terms, even going so far as to say that the matrons and maids of New-York crowding to see this aged man on trial for his life, and manifesting their pleasure at the tightening of the chains of evidence around him, did not compare favorably with the Roman women gazing upon the gladiatorial sports or the Spanish females gloating over a bull-fight. The speech of the counsel stated no more than the truth as to the universal interest felt in the trial, and his charge of vindictiveness against the people was not merely rhetorical.

E. C.

Arguments of Attorney-General Champlain—The Charge of the Judge to the Jury—Eloquent and Able Arguments—Retirement of the Jury.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.

At an hour when the Metropolis is not yet awake, except in the persons of the purveyors for its morning's meal, the Court-house of the County of Broome was crowded with people anxious to hear the speech of Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN, the charge of Judge HOGEBOOM, and the verdict of the jury.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN began his appeal to the jury upon the opening of the Court at 9 o'clock, by saying that the allegation of the counsel for the defense that he brought to the case the great weight of his official position was uncalled for, as he came in no official robes and appealed only to the reason and best judgment of the jury upon the law and the facts. The claim of popular prejudice was equally flimsy, because the popular indignation was not and is not against any particular individual, but against a horrible crime which some one had committed, and which unsettled the very foundations of public order and personal security. In reference to the presence of ladies at the trial the Attorney-General said their curiosity to see the most extraordinary man of the age in the prisoner at the Bar, who has had no cause in the past to complain of the administration of justice, nor of the conduct of the present trial, in which he has been accorded every right, nay, every privilege, even to that of his personal participation in the proceedings. Nor is it now intended, nor has it ever been, to try this man on public prejudice, but upon the law and the evidence. Thus tested, the intent of the person who shot MYRICK was a primal consideration, and it is the theory of the prosecution that the murder was premeditated from the very start, as burglars have always the latent design to slay any one who may attempt to intercept them. In examining the incidents of this crime, it was apparent that the murder was premeditated and malicious, if ever murder was. As to the conspiracy, the prosecution claims it has been thoroughly established, and the legal result is that each and all engaged in the crime are equally guilty, no matter who actually fired the shot.

The Attorney-General then began a review of the testimony, beginning with the boon companionship of RULLOFF and JARVIS at No. 170 Third-avenue, where they were known as Edward Leurio and Charles G. Curtiss, but beyond the portals of that home they were known as Edward C. Howard and Charles G. Thompson. The prisoner further becomes James E. Dalton in Cortlandt County, where WM. T. DEXTER is Wm. Davenport. Here is the starting point, and from here begins that chain of damning evidence wound around the prisoner by the skill and energy of District-Attorney HOPKINS, Capt. FLYNN, Chief of the Binghamton Police; Capt. HEDDEN, of the New-York Police, and of Officer REILLEY. The prisoner stealing out of the city at the dead hour of the night, himself gave evidence of his presence at the scene of the tragedy, and the Chenango River gave up its dead to prove that JARVIS and DEXTER were also present at the scene, in connection with which the many articles by which the bodies of the two men were identified were rapidly enumerated. The scrap of stenographic writing in the hand of RULLOFF, found upon DEXTER, was claimed to be a means of communication between the conspirators, as the expert on the stand had sworn that it was unlike any one of the two hundred systems he had examined, and it was claimed that the cypher was the invention of this learned and mysterious prisoner. With all the proofs in the case it is incontrovertible that DEXTER and JARVIS were two of the burglars, and the great question that RULLOFF was the other is answered affirmatively by all the facts and circumstances of the case, but most of all by the shoes found on the premises, and by the fact that he has not attempted to prove where he was when the tragedy was enacted. The prisoner is a man of great learning, shrewdness, and legal acumen, knowing perfectly the weight of circumstances, and would have destroyed them by opposite testimony if it had been in his power to do so. Mr. CHAMPLAIN having thus shown that DEXTER and JARVIS were in the store, said it was possible now to do justice to the evidence of BURROUGHS, who identifies RULLOFF as the third burglar, for who else should be there but this strange, fascinating master of crime, with his two pupils and accomplices? The testimony of BURROUGHS was then analyzed, with great force, and shown to be consistent, intelligible and coherent, in the course of which the claim of the defense that the clerks had used undue violence was scorned as a legal fact, for the burglars were outlaws, and there is no rule of law to measure exactly the degree of violence proper to overcome such outlaws on such occasions. The evidence of BURROUGHS was convincing, but even without it the prisoner had been bound to his crime by circumstantial evidence stronger than was ever forged before, and the crime was murder in the first degree. Having spoken an hour and twenty minutes, Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN concluded one of the most powerfully cogent arguments ever delivered in a murder case, with an impassioned appeal to the jury not to stay the avenging hand of the law uplifted over the head of the prisoner.

THE CHARGE.

Judge HOGEBOOM then proceeded to charge the jury. Having given the statutory definitions of the various grades of homicide, he said that the consideration of the facts in every case where murder in the first degree is proven, is always solemn and interesting, but is peculiarly so in this case. The character of the prisoner, his previous history, the sudden appearance of the felons at the bedside of the awakened clerks, the grapple for life, the retreat of two of the felons, their quick return, the encounter with MYRICK, the shot, the death, the flight, the retreat to the river, the unseen but probably instantaneous gulphing of two of the felons in Chenango River, the retreat of the third burglar and his non-appearance, unless he has come in the person of the prisoner, the flight of RULLOFF under cover of night, his arrest, his confronting with the bodies of the dead burglars, the scene on that occasion, all the guilt of RULLOFF, were then reviewed with great force and impartiality. Upon the claim of the defense that MYRICK and BURROUGHS were using undue violence, the Judge said it was a question for the jury to consider whether it was the duty of the clerks to wait until the premises had been rifled and themselves killed before attempting any resistance to the burglars. There is no doubt that a person who unnecessarily kills another engaged in the commission of a felony is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, but it is for the jury to determine the fact in all such cases. As to circumstantial evidence, he said that it was often the most satisfactory kind of proof, and is sometimes irresistible when it comes from widely different quarters, and converging to a single point. "Truth," concluded Judge HOGEBOOM, "is mighty, and will ultimately prevail. It may be overcome, obscured for a time by falsehood, ignorance or sophistry, but it will come forth at last with undimmed brightness. Coming from God as her source, and returning thither as her ultimate home, she meantime walks majestic and serene in the pathways of human action, bringing light out of darkness, order out of confusion."

The Judge having concluded at 12 o'clock, first Mr. BEALES, and after him Mr. BECKER, proceeded to reargue the case at length, in the form of numerous "requests to charge," some of which were purely matters of fact, and all of which, with most of the others, were denied by the Court. At 12¾ o'clock the jury retired to consider of their verdict.

E. C.

Verdict of the Jury—Murder in the First Degree—Effect on the Prisoner—Applause in the Court-Room—A Stay of Proceedings to Argue a Bill of Exceptions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 11.—After an absence of four hours and a half the jury returned into Court at 6:20 P. M. The prisoner having been brought in from jail, Mr. JOSEPH L. JOHNSON, the Clerk of the Court, said: "Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" HIRAM A. MOSIER, foreman, replied: "We have." Mr. JOHNSON then read the verdict: "Guilty of murder in the first degree," and, being polled, each member answered that the verdict was his. The scene was solemn in the extreme. The Court-room was dingily lighted, and the great audience breathless to catch the verdict, which was followed by a slight burst of applause, promptly suppressed by Judge HOGEBOOM. When the verdict was announced, RULLOFF, who had stared intently and with open mouth at the jury during preliminary proceedings, sank back in his seat seemingly for the first time overpowered and exhausted. He recovered himself, however, almost immediately, and in a few minutes was led back to his prison, undismayed by the words of doom, walking with a firm tread and unbowed demeanor. Mr. BECKER, counsel for defense, asked for a stay of proceedings until to-morrow morning, to present a bill of exceptions, and Mr. HOPKINS, the District-Attorney, saying it was proper a delay should be granted, it was accorded. The great case has now finally ended in the triumph of the people over the most remarkable malefactor of the day, for it is the general opinion that there are no points of law or fact upon which the verdict can be reversed upon appeal.

SPORTS ON THE ICE.

The Grand Match at Base-Ball on Skates Between the Mutual and the Atlantic Clubs—The Latter Victorious.

The first base-ball match played on a skating-pond in this vicinity since the Winter of 1868 and 1869, took place, yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Pond, Brooklyn, in the presence of a large concourse of interested spectators. The weather was exceedingly auspicious for a contest of the kind, for there was no wind, and the temperature was comparatively mild. The whole pond presented a clear field of glittering ice, and the skating facilities were excellent. The arrangements for keeping a clear field for the players were, however, very poor, and in consequence the contestants were annoyed throughout the game with the interference of the skaters, who, though they had ample room for their sport at the lower part of the pond, insisted upon skating just where they were not wanted.

The two clubs did not present their regular nines, the Atlantics mustering only six of their nine, while the Mutuals only played two of theirs. Good substitutes in a majority of instances, however, took the places of the absentees, and hence both clubs had full sides. THORN pitched for the Mutuals, and FERGUSON for the Atlantics, CHAS. GLOVER acting as catcher for the New-Yorkers in excellent style, while PEARCE played finely behind on the other side. The game opened with a close score, the Atlantics obtaining 2 runs to 1 by the Mutuals. In the second innings, however, the Mutuals retired a whitewashed party, while the Atlantics were allowed to run up a score of 12. This, of course, destroyed much of the interest in the match; but nevertheless the play at times made the game interesting to the close. In the third and fourth innings the score was equal, each adding 3 runs to their score; but in the fifth and sixth innings the Atlantics scored 19 runs to 2 by the other side, and thereby came in the victors by the totals of 35 to 6. JAMES HALL led the Atlantic score, PEARCE making the next best display, while on the other side RUGGLES bore off the palm. Good catches were made by SHRIEVES, HATFIELD and GLOVER. We append the score:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.
Thorn, p.	2	1	Pearce, c.	2	4
Shrieves, 1st b.	2	1	Smith, 3d b.	2	4
Hatfield, s. s.	2	1	Start, 1st b.	2	4
Swandell, c. f.	2	0	Geo. Hall, c. f.	2	4
Bass, 2d b.	2	0	Ferguson, p.	3	3
Ruggles, l. f.	1	2	Jas. Hall, l. f.	0	5
Cox, 3d b.	2	1	Pike, 2d b.	2	3
Glover, c.	3	0	Brown, s. s.	1	2
Gill, r. f.	2	0	Bergen, r. f.	2	2
			Clinton, r. s.	2	3
Total	18	6	Total	18	35

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Mutual	1	0	1	2	1	1—6
Atlantic	2	12	2	1	7	12—35

Umpire—Mr. YORK, of the Union, of Troy.

As the New-York Skating Club challenged the winners of the match, another contest will take place next week at the same place between that Club and the Atlantics. The Mutuals, too, will play a return game with the Atlantics.

Curling—The Contest for the Dalrymple Medal—North vs. South.

A very fine display of the beauties of the Scottish national game of curling was given on the Central Park Skating Lake yesterday, the occasion being a grand match between the merry curlers from the North and South of Scotland, composing the leading players of the Curling Clubs of New-York, Jersey City, Paterson and Yonkers. The weather was exceedingly favorable, and a fine field of ice was furnished for the contestants on the eastern front of the central lake, the skaters for one day being confined to the western section. Ten rinks were laid out, and at 12 o'clock the sports began, and from that hour until 4½ P. M. the ice resounded with the whistling music of the sliding, curling "stanes," and the provincial comments of the excited contestants, a slight intermission for lunch and a taste of "mountain dew" occurring during the afternoon.

The following clubs were represented in the match by their members as follows: New-York Club, 25 players; Caledonian, 22; Thistle, 13; Paterson, 6; Jersey City, 4; St. Andrew's, 3; Yonkers, 3; Burns, 2; and Albany, 1. Total, 9 clubs and 79 players. The score of the match was as follows:

NORTH.

First Rink	39	Sixth Rink	27
Second Rink	20	Seventh Rink	18
Third Rink	21	Eighth Rink	19
Fourth Rink	28	Ninth Rink	19
Fifth Rink	29	Tenth Rink	14
Total	137	Total	97
Grand total			234

SOUTH.

First Rink	19	Sixth Rink	22
Second Rink	40	Seventh Rink	33
Third Rink	40	Eighth Rink	22
Fourth Rink	17	Ninth Rink	40
Fifth Rink	18	Tenth Rink	36
Total	134	Total	153
Grand total			287

The umpire was Mr. ROBERT SCOTT, of Wilmington, an old member of the Keystone Curling Club of Philadelphia.

A large number of spectators congregated on the borders of the lake, and the games were watched with eager interest by those familiar with the sport, and with curiosity by others who had never seen the Scottish game played. At Rink No. 1, the North had the advantage, but the party at No. 2, who hailed from the South, offset the lead at the other rink, and at the third rink the South took a decided lead. At the fourth the contest was closer, the North finally succeeding, as they did at the fifth. The sixth was sharply contested, but here, too, the Northerners were finally victorious. At the seventh rink the South took a decided lead, but at the eighth the closest contest of the series occurred. The ninth and tenth were marked by easy victories for the South, and when the aggregate score was made up it was seen that the Southerners had won the silver medal presented by Mr. DALRYMPLE by a score of 287 to 234, a lead of 53 shots.

At the close of the match, the liberal donor of the medal contested for invited the players and their friends to the Park Casino, where a fine collation was prepared for them, and for an hour and more speeches and toasts prevailed, and a very social time was had.

Skating Reception in Brooklyn.

The members of the New-York Club visited the Brooklyn Rink last night, and had a very pleasant time as the guests of the President. A very fine exhibition of fancy skating took place, an elegant collation being a feature of the proceedings.

On Monday night the New-York Club give their annual reception at their house on the Fifth-avenue pond.

Probable Murder in Jersey City.

At noon yesterday, JOHN MORAN and his wife, residing at No. 53 Warren-street, Jersey City, got into an altercation during which it appears MORAN struck her when she seized a carving-knife and plunged it into the lower part of his abdomen. A police officer on entering the house to ascertain the details was met by the wounded man, who refused to tell the officer the circumstances of the case, remarking that "it was none of his business." He found the wife concealed under the bed, and, while ostensibly procuring some clothing before going to the Police-station, she escaped through a back door to a neighbor's house, where she was taken into custody. Dr. WATSON dressed the wound, and MORAN seemed disinclined to have his wife locked up. Toward evening MORAN became so prostrated that Coroner WANDLE took his ante-mortem examination, in which the above facts were related.

The Phillips Revenue Defalcation—Unavailing Attempt to Capture the Fugitive Deputy Collector.

A report was made at the United States District Attorney's office, yesterday, that the Deputy Marshal detailed to apprehend W. A. PHILLIPS, the defaulting Deputy Collector of the Fifth Collection District, was unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the accused. PHILLIPS had charge of the Tobacco Stamp Bureau, under Collector JOHN MCHARG, and was guilty, as alleged, of converting $30,000 of the Government money to his own use, for which amount the Collector was held responsible. The frauds were discovered about July last, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of PHILLIPS, but before it could be executed he had absconded on a sailing vessel to Europe, leaving a wife and children in this City in destitute circumstances. He was seized on his arrival at Queenstown, Ireland, but the Magistrates at that place found that his offence was not covered by the Extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain, and were accordingly compelled to release him about two months ago. Collector MCHARG was informed that the fugitive had been seen in a barber-shop in this City, and an attaché of the District-Attorney's office also represented that he had observed him in the act of going into a basement saloon on Broadway. It was supposed, from their statements, that he had returned to this City from Europe, but the efforts to capture him terminated unsuccessfully.

WORKED TO DEATH.

Strange Statement about a Deceased Sailor by His Wife—Was He Murdered?—Secret Investigation by a Federal Official.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER appeared at the United States District Attorney's office, yesterday, with information in regard to the alleged murder of a sailor named JAMES FISHER by the Captain of the American brig *Georgetown*, during the recent voyage of the vessel from South America to this port. He told Assistant District-Attorney, SIDNEY DE KAY, that the wife of the deceased seaman claimed that her husband had been placed at the pumps of the brig, which had sprung a leak at sea, and that he had been kept at work by the commander, without receiving any food or sleep, until he dropped down and died from sheer exhaustion. Mr. SPENCER said that EDWIN K. SAVELL, one of the mates of the vessel, was temporarily lodging at a boarding-house at No. 83 Cherry-street, and that he might possibly give the true particulars of the reported inhuman conduct of the captain if he was subpœned as a witness. A subpœna was accordingly obtained from Commissioner SHIELDS for LOVELL's appearance before him, but it was not served on account of statements received from the Marshal's Office. It transpired that the report of the alleged murder came to the ears of one of Marshal SHARPE's deputies, and that he immediately undertook the work of ascertaining whether it was true or not. He visited several people, and held a long conversation with LOVELL, the mate, who gave an account of FISHER's treatment on the trip of the *Georgetown*. The mate asserted that the death of FISHER was not owing to any overwork, or to any harsh usage on the part of the Captain, but that it was caused by consumption, from which disease FISHER was suffering at the time he shipped on the brig. He emphatically denied the charge of murder preferred against the Captain. A visit was made by the Deputy Marshal to the house at No. 86 Madison-street for the purpose of obtaining the statement of one MCDONALD, another mate of the *Georgetown*, about the alleged homicidal occurrence, but the latter was not to be found, having left the place. Every effort was made to find him, but without success. During the Deputy Marshal's investigation, the *Georgetown* sailed from the foot of Roosevelt-street, where she had been lying at anchor on a fresh voyage, with the accused Captain on board of her. It is not known, as yet, what new measures will be adopted by the Federal authorities in relation to Mrs. FISHER's story about her sailor husband.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Soon after 1 A. M. yesterday, a fire broke out on the second floor of the match factory of JOHN LOEGER, at No. 427 West Fifty-fourth-street, and the building and contents were destroyed. Loss on stock, $12,000, and on building, $8,000; not insured. The residence of JOHN FATH, No. 425, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured for $4,000. No. 429, owned by WILLIAM MANGLE, was damaged $400. The stock of groceries on the first floor was damaged $400; insured.

A meeting of real estate owners was held last evening, at No. 98 Allen-street, to take into consideration the present defective state of the Building laws, with a view of petitioning the Legislature to make such alterations in the law as may seem requisite. They hold that the law, as regards tenement-houses, is very defective, and that bad as it is, it is disregarded in most instances. They intend to draw up a statement of their views, to be laid before the State Legislature during the present session. Nothing definite was agreed on last evening, but it was understood that they were to meet again next week.

At a meeting of the released Fenian prisoners, resident of New-York, held last evening, it was resolved to hold a general meeting on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory, corner of Essex and Grand streets, at which all those who have suffered imprisonment in Ireland and England for complicity in Fenianism, also the "I. R. B." refugees have been requested to attend, with a view of making arrangements to take part in the reception to be given to the Irish exiles on their arrival in this City.

At the annual meeting of the St. George's Society of New-York, at the residence of the President, E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, J. G. DALE; Vice-Presidents, Thomas D. Middleton, F. W. J. Hurst; Treasurer, John Hobbs; Secretaries, Thomas M. Braine, Peter Jones; Physicians, J. C. Beale, M. D., L. P. Walton, M. D., New-York, Charles F. Young, M. D., Brooklyn; Chaplains, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., and Rev. Franklin Babbitt.

The French Committee de Secours, in this City, in compliance with a dispatch received from M. ROTHSCHILD, in London, has determined to forward its funds in aid of the victims of the war in France directly to the French Government at Bordeaux, with directions to apply the same in aid of the suffering inhabitants of the districts devastated by the war. If those districts are not accessible, the funds are to be turned over to the Society of Quakers.

Dr. DOREMUS delivers the first lecture of the west-side course, in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Sunday-school, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, this evening. His subject is thus stated: "We are the first and not the last of our race." A scientific lecture on such a theme by Dr. DOREMUS cannot fail to attract a large audience.

The testimony taken before Commissioner WILLIAMS, yesterday, in the case of Capt. J. E. HERMAN, of the bark *Almena*, charged with threatening to shoot CHARLES M. NELSON, a sailor-boy, during a voyage from Callao to this port, revealed that the complainant was insubordinate, and that the accused merely used strong measures for the purpose of subduing him. Capt. HERMAN was discharged.

Commissioner SHIELDS took testimony, yesterday, in the case of NICHOLAS DALL, a merchant tailor, charged with having made false revenue returns on his sales. Assistant Assessors COTT and COOPER, of the Thirty-second District, was examined, and it was alleged that a deficiency of about $13,000 had been discovered in the returns of the accused to Assessor KIRBY.

Lieut.-Commander GEORGE DEWEY, United States Navy, writes to say that the statement in the TIMES yesterday in regard to the United States sloop-of-war *Narragansett* having been torn from her moorings in the East River by the ice, is wholly incorrect. The ship, of which he is the Commander, was moved into the dock in order to prevent any such accident.

German Republican meetings were held last night, and delegates to the Central Committee elected as follows: First Assembly District—Ch. Steinhauer, A. E. Hayes, Julius Briesen, E. Lueder, E. Daniel. Fourteenth Assembly District—William V. Weber, Val. Funk, John Baier, John J. Schlaefer, F. de Vigne.

On Monday night last, the front store of PALMER & Co., No. 228 Bowery, was entered by burglars from the rear, and fur goods, consisting of muffs, collars, scarfs, hoods and robes, valued at over $2,000, stolen. The thieves got safely away with their plunder, and no trace of them has yet been discovered.

A sword of honor, which at the German Fair in Philadelphia was voted to the Crown Prince of Prussia, was yesterday brought to this City by a committee appointed for that purpose, composed of Dr. ENGEL, Dr. FELLGER and G. PELLMANN, and will be forwarded on Saturday in the Bremen steamer *Rhein*.

Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States Court, has granted the motion of the plaintiffs in the case of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago *vs.* EDWARD BAACK and EDWARD BAACK, Sr., of this City, for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction, holding that the Court had full jurisdiction in the case.

HORACE R. GEARY, accused before Commissioner BETTS of attempting to defraud his creditors under the Bankrupt act, was honorably discharged yesterday, there being no evidence to support the complaint.

An unknown man was run over yesterday by a Hudson River train in Tenth-avenue, near Sixty-sixth-street, and instantly killed. The remains were sent to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

Mr. KRNEGER, the musical leader of the Allgemeine Saengerbund, has been nominated one of the musical directors for the approaching Twelfth General Saengerfest, in place of the late CARL ANSCHUETZ.

We take pleasure in stating that HORACE WATERS, who was attacked and beaten the other night by two men, was not the HORACE WATERS, of No. 481 Broadway.

The credit of the success of the Charity Ball on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music is chiefly due to Dr. GEO. H. FOOTE.

The fourth masquerade ball of the "Merry Ones Social" came off last night at Central Park Garden with marked success. The large room was well filled, and the majority of those present were dresses got up in the usual grotesque and fantastic style. The party was indeed a "merry one;" a spirit of enjoyment pervaded all, and dancing was kept up with unabated spirit until a late hour in the morning.

The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast, yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of JAMES KELLY, formerly Postmaster of this City.

BROOKLYN.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. WALSH, who died of alleged ill-treatment at the hands of her husband, was concluded yesterday by Coroner JONES. The jury found that she came to her death from neglect and excitement caused by the treatment of her husband while in a state of intoxication. He was held in his own recognizance to await the action of the Grand Jury.

POMFRET M. MARCUS, of No. 464 Hudson-avenue, was brought before Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, charged with having, on the preceding night, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. He admitted the charge, but pleaded that his life had become so miserable, through poverty, that it was no longer bearable. The Justice gave him some good advice and dismissed him.

JOHN G. KEIBER, keeper of a billiard-saloon at the corner of Pineapple and Fulton streets, and ISADORE NORDEN, (both members of the German Democratic General Committee,) were arrested, yesterday, on the complaint of JOSEPH BAYER, interpreter for Justice WALSH's Court. He charges them with having caused a libelous article concerning him to be published in the *Eagle*.

Officer LAYTON of the Fourth Precinct was dismissed the Police force, yesterday, for assaulting his superior officer, Roundsman RIGGS, on New-Year's night, on Fulton-avenue. Officers PHELAN and LASKE, of the Fifth Precinct, were fined two days' pay each for inattention to duty.

The work of collecting the city tax for 1870, which was commenced on the 10th ult., and concluded yesterday, resulted in the collection of $5,859,375 68. Those still in arrears will be required to pay an additional one per cent.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE will lecture to-night at the Tabernacle in aid of the "Masonic Asylum Fund." His subject is to be "Rocks on which people split."

At the Homeopathic Dispensary on Washington-street, there were 597 patients treated during the past month and 983 prescriptions dispensed.

The Prospect Park Commissioners expended, during the past month, $89,675, and have now in the treasury $121,753.

LONG ISLAND.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Protective Union of Long Island, held at their office, Hunter's Point, yesterday, the following officers were elected: Robert Willett, Flushing, President; Isaac H. Cocks, Old Westbury, Vice-President; H. L. Wyckoff, New Lots, Treasurer; E. H. Seaman, Central Park, Secretary. Directors—Robert Willett, Lucas E. Decker, James C. Hendrickson, Garret K. Van Sicken, Isaac H. Cocks, Abraham Bell, Walter Powell, H. L. Wyckoff, John J. Rider, Edmund Willetts, David Ketchum, Ed. H. Seaman, John Williamson, Ditmars Van Sychen, Abron Livingston, Daniel Underhill, Robert Titus. Superintendents—D. F. Atkins, A. T. Wyckoff.

An employe of the South-side Railroad Company had one of his legs cut off on Tuesday evening. He attempted to jump on the pilot of the engine attached to the freight train, but missed his foothold and fell under the wheels. The Railroad Company ordered him to be cared for at their expense.

In consequence of the great quantity of ice in the East River and in Hempstead Bay, the steamer *Arrowsmith*, running between Glen Cove and New-York, has discontinued her trips until more moderate weather.

NEW-JERSEY.

A laborer named JOHN LAW was instantly killed yesterday on the Midland Railroad, near Belleville. He was at work with a pick undermining a heavy piece of frozen earth, while others were attempting to pry it off with wedges. It fell too soon for the unfortunate man, and he was immediately crushed beneath the heavy mass. He leaves a wife and two children. This is the second accident of the kind which has happened at this locality this week.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company have elected the following Board of Directors: Vincent L. Bradford, Wm. H. Hart, Wm. H. Gatzmer, Charles Macalister, Wm. H. Freeman, A. J. Fish, John G. Stevens, Benjamin Fish, John M. Read, Ashbell Welch, Albert W. Markley, George W. Donnuce. The Board has elected Vincent L. Bradford President, and J. Parker Morris Treasurer. James I. Morod, who has been for forty years the Secretary of the Company, retired, and was appointed "Emeritus" Secretary. Mr. F. H. White was elected Secretary.

Mr. FOX, President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, has addressed a letter to the Board of Aldermen, refusing to loan the Finance Committee of the Board $305,000 at six per cent., in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Mr. FOX claims that the Board has no power to negotiate a loan on the taxes of next year. He also asserted that the sum of $175,000, for which the banks of the city are held, is past due and unpaid.

The auction rooms of WILLIAM BAVIER, of Orange, were injured by fire during Tuesday night to the extent of $700, which is covered by insurance. Many things of a combustible nature were found heaped about the store, from which circumstance suspicion has fallen on Mr. BAVIER as the incendiary, and the Police are accordingly in pursuit of him.

It is expected that the new water stand pipe will be placed in position in Jersey City to-day, and before the end of the week the people of Jersey City and Hoboken will be accommodated with a full supply of water, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The new organ which has been presented to the Princeton College chapel by HENRY CLEWS, of New-York, will be formally opened on the 17th inst. The instrument cost $2,500.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Master E. W. Bridges is ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard; Master M. Bolls to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard; Assistant Surgeon Adam Frau to the receiving-ship *Vermont*; Pay-master F. H. Hinman to the *Ticonderoga*; First-Assistant Engineer G. M. McCarty has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the *Tennessee*; First-Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder from the *Tennessee*, and waits orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 10.—The steamer *Lady of the Lake* arrived here last night from Washington with Company I, Fourth Artillery, Capt. Lodor, from Fort Foote, Maryland. She was delayed eight hours in the Potomac River by ice.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money; 92 for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 89¾; 1865, old issue, 89¼; 1867s, 88⅜; Ten-forties, 88. Stocks closed firm; Erie Railway shares, 18¼; Illinois Central Railway shares, 114; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—4½ P. M.—COTTON—Sales of the day, 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were for speculation and export; Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are steady. BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat, 11s. 6d.; Red Western No. 2 to No. 1 New Spring, 10s.@10s. 5d.; Red Winter, 10s. 10d. Flour, 26s. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, new, 31s. 6d. PROVISIONS are without change. PRODUCE—Common Resin, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.; Linseed-oil, £31@£31 10s.

LONDON, Jan. 10—4½ P. M.—TALLOW firmer at 45s.@45s. 3d. Calcutta LINSEED, 59s. Spirits PETROLEUM firmer. Spirits TURPENTINE, 34s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money and the account. American Securities quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 88¼; all the rest unchanged. Stocks firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 11—1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; Five-twenties unchanged. Stocks firm and steady; Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—11½ A. M.—COTTON opened easier, but not lower. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—1½ P. M.—COTTON dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales. LARD, 58s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—FLOUR steady; sales 270 bbls. WHEAT strong; sales 2,000 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 30. CORN quiet and firm; sales 400 bushels new, in store, at 65c. OATS in good demand; sales 1 car lot at 52c.; 3 cars Ohio at 53½c., on the track; 1 car Western at 54c., in store. RYE—Western, 90c. BARLEY—Upward tendency; sales 1,000 bushels and 1 car State at 73c., on the track; 2,000 bushels Canada at 80c.; 1,000 bushels do. at 85c., delivered. PEAS—Market bare. SEEDS firm. PORK quiet at $20. LARD quiet at 12c.@13c. HIGHWINES nominal. CATTLE—Market drooping; receipts, only 221 cars against 312 same day last week; sales, only 273 head as follows: 61 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,234 lbs., at $6; 18 do., 1,120 lbs., at $5 25; 18 Ohio, 1,377 lbs., at $6; 71 Indiana, 1,176 lbs., at $6; 20 Canada, 999 lbs., at $5; 18 do., 1,000 lbs., at $5; 37 Canada Oxen, 1,409 lbs., at $5, and 32 do., 1,454 lbs., at $5. SHEEP—Holders firm and market a trifle better as to price, but there was little trade done; sales, 391 head Michigan, averaging 78 lbs., at $4 25; 100 do., 72 lbs., at $3; 72 Canada, 136 lbs., at $6 80; 119 do., 121 lbs., at $6 70, and 54 do., 136 lbs., at $6 75. HOGS—Falling off in price; little doing; sales, 137 head, averaging 197 lbs., at $6 75, and 75 head, averaging 200 lbs., at $6 62½.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—WHEAT—The market continues dull; stock small, and holders, in view of the small receipts, are firm and almost nominal; Amber State and Western, $1 40@$1 45; White State and Western, $1 43@$1 65; Extra Amber, $1 50, and Diehl, $1 72@$1 75. RYE is dull; State, from stone, $1. CORN steady at the advance, though only a moderate business was done in Western Mixed at 78c.@80c.; no round Yellow in the market. BARLEY is attracting more attention; holders are very firm and less anxious to realize; the stock here has recently been much reduced by shipments and sales, and more firmness exists; two-rowed State, 75c.@80c.; six-rowed State, 85c.@95c.; Canada East, 90c.@95c., and Canada West, including Bay Quinte, 95c.@$1 10. BARLEY-MALT continues to be taken only as wanted for immediate use, and masters are disposed to be less exacting in their views; two-rowed State, City-made, $1 10; six-rowed State, $1 25, and Canada West do. $1 30@$1 40. OATS steady, but in moderate request, with sales of State and Western at 55c.@60c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—COTTON steady, with a moderate demand; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; Family, $5 60@$5 75. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand. CORN quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and drooping; sales at 94½c.@95c. RYE firm and scarce at 90c. MESS PORK quiet and weak at $20. LARD steady, with a moderate demand at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; small sales. BULK MEATS dull and unchanged. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; sales at 9½c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11¼c. for Clear Sides. Green MEATS—6¼c. for Shoulders, and 8¼c. for Sides, asked. HAMS sold at 10½c.@11¼c.; weather too warm. Live HOGS dull and drooping; sales at $5 60@$5 85; receipts, 4,800 head. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. EXCHANGE, par.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extras, $4 50@$5 75. WHEAT firm at $1 14¼@$1 14½; during the afternoon, firm. CORN dull at 44c.; during the afternoon, neglected. OATS more active at 40c.@40¼c., for No. 2. RYE firm at 76c. BARLEY advancing and excited; sales at 85c. HIGHWINES firm and steady at 85c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $19@$19 25. LARD, 11¼c. Dressed HOGS firm at $7 15. Live HOGS active at $5 90@$6 40. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 27,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—FLOUR is dull and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White Winter, $8 25 for double extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. CORN dull; sales, 800 bushels at 78c. OATS quiet at 57c. for Western. BARLEY held at 90c.@98c. for Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ℔ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 90c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ℔ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; Middling Orleans, 15¾c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $5@$5 50; North-western Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, $6@$7 50, the latter for fancy; and St. Louis do., $7 50@$8. WHEAT—Prime scarce and in steady demand; Red, $1 55@$1 57; Indiana, $1 55@$1 45; Delaware and Pennsylvania, $1 45@$1 55; Ohio Amber, $1 60. RYE steady at 88c.@90c. for Western and State. CORN and OATS unchanged. GROCERIES—Nothing done. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 16¼c.; Refined, 23c.@23¼c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—FLOUR in good export demand; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $5 90@$6. CORN scarce; Yellow, 78c.; White, 85c. OATS scarce; St. Louis, 65c.; Galena, 60c. BRAN, $1 30@$1 35. HAY—Prime, $30; Choice, $32. PORK held at $21@$21 50. BACON dull; no Shoulders in market; Clear Rib, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD scarce; Tierce, 12c.@12¼c.; Keg, 13¾c. SUGAR dull; Prime, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES easier; Common, 37½c.@45c.; Prime, 55c.@56c.; Choice, 58c.@60c. WHISKY, $1 03¼@$1 07¾. COFFEE—Prime, 15¼c.@15½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 20¾; New-York Sight, ¾ discount. Gold, $1 10¾.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR active; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra Winter, $4 90@$5. WHEAT quiet at $1 30½. CORN firm at 40c.@41½c. for Mixed. OATS quiet at 44c.@45c. in sacks. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RYE firm at 84c.@85c. WHISKY steady at 88½c. TOBACCO—Bagging and hemp unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer; Pork, $19 50; Bulk Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. LARD quiet at 11c. for Prime. HOGS nominally lower; sales at $5 80@$6 40. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—COTTON very firm, holders asking higher rates; Middlings, 15¼c.; net receipts, 420 bales; gross receipts, 800 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 14,068 bales. FLOUR active and very firm, prices unchanged. WHEAT firm at yesterday's prices; stock scarce. CORN in fair demand; White at 80c.@82c. OATS active at 55c.@57c. RYE quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK in good demand at $20 50@$20 75. BACON in good demand; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c.; Shoulders, 10c. HAMS, 16c.@18c. LARD in fair demand at 13¼c. WHISKY more firm at 91c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—TOBACCO—Sales 39 hhds. at $5 30@$6 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$12 25 for low to medium Leaf. BAGGING very dull at 25c. COTTON heavy; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR quiet at $5 25. GRAIN very dull. PROVISIONS active; Mess Pork, $20 50. LARD, 12c. BACON—Clear-rib Sides, 11¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear-rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. WHISKY, 87c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Full prices asked; no demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 28½@$1 30. CORN dull and a shade lower; high Mixed, 57¼c.; low Mixed, 49c. OATS advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1, 45c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT active; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 14; No. 1 $1 16. OATS and BARLEY nominal. CORN heavy; No. 2, 47c. RYE—No. 1, 72c. MESS PORK firm at $18 75. Dressed HOGS firm at $7 15. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm and scarce; receipts, 2,465 bales; shipments, 3,000 bales. FLOUR firm and scarce at $5 25@$8 50. CORN firm at 58c.@60c. OATS active; sales at 53c. LARD quiet at 12c.@13½c. PORK firm at $21. Bulk MEATS active; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Sides, 10c.@11c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm, good demand, and prices a shade higher; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 4,287 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,618 bales; coastwise, 1,244 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 78,061 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Fair demand and prices have advanced. Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 6,962 bales; gross receipts, 7,142 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,336 bales; sales, 10,300 bales; stock, 222,208 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,729 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,804 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 53,926 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,328 bales; exports, to Spain, 2,235 bales; coastwise, 833 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 34,603 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull at 40c. Strained RESIN quiet and firm at $1 75. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 80@$3. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14c.

NORFOLK, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,177 bales; exports, coastwise, 407 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,817 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm; offerings light; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,012 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,322 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 57,456 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 11.—COTTON opened active at 14¼c.@14½c., but closed dull and lower at 14c. for Middling; sales, 1,020 bales; receipts, 1,010 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15½c.; gross receipts, 2,452 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 145 bales; sales, 127 bales; stock, 2,377 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—WHEAT very irregular; No. 1 Red, $1 28@$1 30. CORN firm and scarce; held at 58c.@59c. OATS steady at 48c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $4 30; Refined, 20c.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—WHEAT active; sales No. 1 at $1 26@$1 26¼; Extra at $1 36; Amber at $1 28. HOGS active; sales at $7 25.

[Advertisement.]

SALESMEN, TO SUCCEED, SHOULD SELECT the line of trade to which nature has adapted them. PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, as given at No. 389 Broadway, will point the right man to the right place.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Jan. 14	New-York	Glasgow
Rhein	Jan. 14	New-York	Bremen
City of Washington	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana
Rapidan	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Calabria*, at 8 A. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 11—*In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.*—A. Van Champs, M. Abenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Hess, Mrs. C. M. Stewart and maid, Mrs. L. H. Leonard, Master S. Rosenblatt, J. Michell, Sir W. H. Folkes, C. H. Harbeck, Theo. Fluschmann, S. Gutman, W. Phillip, C. M. Stuart, J. Clary, S. P. C. Clary, L. Eichberg, G. F. T. Reed, J. Pope, V. Blanc, B. S. Labert, R. C. Webster, C. Reed, J. Scholle, S. F. Fisher, Dr. N. A. Pratt, R. Bostel, G. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brandier and infant, J. Campbell, W. Richardson, E. Hilyer, Mr. Richmond.

JAN. 11—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.*—Miss Mary A. Dickinson, Miss E. B. Dickinson, J. M. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Merritt, Lewis J. Levy, Benlo Speyer, Mr. Stillman.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 11—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. James A. Casserly, Miss Lizzie Casserly, Master Casserly, F. G. Fanbinau, Alex. Fanbinau, Jacob Pitzler, F. B. Haywood, G. O'Brien, Mr. Salomon, Mrs. E. Field and 3 children, M. McLean, Mr. Brett.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. C. L. Hopkins and infant, H. Burt, E. M. Carey, R. Skidmore, W. Power, J. Gafney.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:54	Moon rises	11:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11:27	Gov. Island	12:26	Hell Gate	1:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Hatteras, Smith, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Sarah Hignett, Burwell, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Benton, (Br.,) Woolaston, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; American Congress, Ghiselin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Alfret, Burt, Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Oliver, (Br.,) Bernholm, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Amelia Emma, Carlson, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way; Alfaretta, (Br.,) Bissell, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Schrs. Chas. E. Moody, Abbott, Maranham and a market, B. J. Wynberg; Leontine, Pratt, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Dauntless, Warren, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Petrel, Curtis, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; Hattie, McIntyre, Brunswick, Ga., S. C. Loud & Co.; L. Q. C. Wishart, (tern,) Macon, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. H. Whittemore, Robbins, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 168 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage; Jan. 11, 7 A. M., about 130 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Limerick, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Dec. 29 and Brest 31st, with mdse., to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Encountered strong N. W. gales S. of Hatteras, and from thence strong N. E. winds.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship American Union, Robinson, London Nov. 19, and Portsmouth 29th, with mdse. and 48 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Made the first half of the passage in 9 ds.; since, strong westerly gales; was off Fire Island Jan. 8, and was obliged to haul off on account of the snow-storm.

Ship Yangtsze, (of London,) Smith, Foochow Sept. 19, with tea to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had very light winds down the China Sea; passed Anjier Oct. 24, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 24, St. Helena Dec. 3, Ascencion 7th, and crossed the equator 11th in lon. 23; passed Bermuda Jan. 1, and since had strong N. and N. W. gales; had moderate S. E. trades, and very light N. E. trades.

Bark Fenwick, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Toye, Bristol, Eng., 43 ds., with railroad iron to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Was 14 ds. to the Banks, with strong S. and S. E. winds; since, heavy westerly gales; Dec. 24, in a heavy gale from N. W., shifted cargo and received some slight damage; Dec. 12, Peter Tozer, seaman, native of North-square, Boston, fell from fore-topsail-yard, striking the rail and then going overboard, and was lost; Peter Tozer was an assumed name, he being a deserter from an American man-of-war at Southampton; his clothes were marked M.

Bark St. Bernhard, (N. G.,) Bahr, Bremen 66 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Chas. Luling & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 12 ds. from thence with heavy N. W. gales; Nov. 12, lat. 48 47, lon. 60 08, passed bark Duncanole, (of South Shields,) abandoned, maintopsail aback, foretopsail furled, all the masts and spars standing, boat gone; hailed her and found no person aboard; appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Reynolds, Malaga Nov. 27, with fruit to Galway & Casado—vessel to A. Hardy. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 29, and had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence westerly gales.

Bark John Campbell, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Morrisey, London 40 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's, Nephew & Co. Has had strong easterly winds up to the Banks; since, heavy westerly gales.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Dill, Boston 30 ds., with grindstones to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Wm. G. R. Mowery, Eaton, Providence

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ferris, Cold Spring.

Schr. Alert, Rogers, Roslyn.

Sloop Oregon, Woodhull, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cambria, for Hamburg; Algeria and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; ship Geraldine Paget, for London; brig A. B. Patterson, for Porto Cabello; schr. Florence Rogers, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11—Arr. steamers Kensington, from Savannah; Norman, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; Neptune, from New-York; brig Anna D. Torrey, from Pensacola, via Provincetown.

A British brig, reported the Fair & Esty, of Windsor, N. S., for New-York, was at anchor off Chatham, Cape Cod, on the 10th inst. A boat boarded her, and the Captain stated that he wanted more men and one to act as pilot.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10.—Passed out brig H. H. Wright; schrs. Lottie and Palas, for Barbados; bark Winifred, for Rio; schr. A. H. Edwards, Richmond, for Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Sld. ship Prima Donna, for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat.

Arr. American bark Vidette, from Callao; American brig Nantilar, from Tahaiti.

Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11.—The schr. Virginia, with oysters for New-York, sprung mainmast, lost bowsprit and put back.

Schr. A. J. Chamberlain, for New-York, with oysters, snagged and ran ashore on Hampton Bar.

Spoken.

Oct. 1, by ship Yangtsze, (of London,) in lat. 11 06 N., lon. 110 27 E., spoke bark Benefactress, from Yokohama, for New-York, 20 ds. out; (since reported wrecked near Cape of Good Hope;) 6th, lat. 6 N., lon. 110 46 E., spoke ship Fiery Cross, from Macao, for London, 16 ds. out; 21st, lat. 3 N., lon. 107 29 E., spoke ship Arracan, from Shanghai, for London; 24th, in Straits of Luna, spoke ship Melbrek, from Foochow, for London; same time, spoke ship Northampton, from Shanghai, for London; Dec. 18, lat. 12 N., lon. 33 36 W., spoke bark Gemsbok, hence for Montevideo.

Dec. 28, by bark St. Bernhard, in lat. 39, lon. 64 42, spoke brig Argo, (N. G.,) from Savannah, for Montevideo, 9 ds. out.

Dec. 7, by bark Bounding Billow, lat. 35 24, lon. 28, spoke brig Edwin Rowe, from Malaga, for New-York; 27th, lat. 37 10, lon. 54 30, spoke ship Andrew Lovitt, from Havana, bound E.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Disasters.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Bark A. Duffus, before reported ashore, has been hauled off, undamaged. The Little Gem, from St. John's, has put into the Tagus, leaking, and is disch. cargo.

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The inexhaustible Salt Wells of Gallatin County, and the valuable Iron and Lead deposits of S. E. Illinois, are tributary to this road, while the entire line is underlaid by the Illinois Coal-field, NOW YIELDING FROM NINE TO THIRTY MILLION TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

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